

In the Gaza Strip, Independence Seems No Closer

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

GAZA, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — Even the hardest of the hard-line Palestinians agree with Zuhair Rayyes, who said that Palestinians "just don't have the means to fulfill the declaration of independence" for the West Bank and Gaza Strip that the Palestine National Council approved last week.

Mr. Rayyes, one of the Palestinian council's founding members, is an admirer of Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and he approves of or at least accepts everything the council did in Algiers.

Using the Arabic name for the uprising, he added, "It showed that the *Intifada* was not in vain."
But he, too, acknowledged, "The apparatus for independence is not here."
And in the West Bank, Dr. Sufian Khatib, known among Palestinians as a radical, said, "This is nothing. We are under occupation. It is a dream. The only way we will

'It's just a morale change, that's all. There are no practical steps from this toward a state, just psychological steps.'

Sheikh Ahmed Yassin

achieve anything is to increase our fighting."

Although few say they believe the council's declaration will lead to a Palestinian state anytime soon, a theory is growing among many Palestinian thinkers that the declaration might force the United States to begin pushing for their cause. Many Arabs, as well as quite a few Israelis, are waiting for the United States to step in and solve their problems.

More and more outcasts, including Egypt, China and, in a qualified way, the Soviet Union, are recognizing the newly proclaimed state.

"I think the international community is going to start putting pressure on the United States, on the new American adminis-

tration, to present a solution for the Israelis," Mr. Rayyes said.
He and many others seized on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's carefully qualified praise of the Palestinian council's actions as evidence that the international pressure had already begun.
She said she saw "signs of hope" in the council's qualified acceptance of two United Nations resolutions on the Middle East, adding that it was "a modest step forward."

Ibrahim Dakkak, an engineer and long-time West Bank leader, said: "What we must be concerned with now is changing our American position. That's what's important. What I care about is if America moves, and the criticisms from Mrs. Thatcher have to help that."
But other hard-liners think even that is a dream.
"Do you think the PLO is stronger than the United States?" Sheikh Yassin asked. "The Palestinians are very weak, even including all of them in the diaspora."
Dr. Khatib said, "We can't wait for the U.S. in pressure Israel. We have to put our own pressure on Israel."

Along with the declaration of independence, the Palestine National Council gave qualified acceptance in two UN resolutions, 242 and 338, which call for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and a "just settlement" of the Palestinian refugee problem.

By accepting them, the PLO gave tacit though not explicit recognition to Israel's right to exist, something the organization has carefully refrained from doing before. And that troubles many people here.

"It's a striptease," Dr. Khatib said. "We gave them 242 and 338. Now France wants us to say exactly what the borders of our new state will be. In the future, every country is going to ask us more and more to fix some point or make some point clear."

"Why isn't Israel being asked to fix borders?" he asked. "We're not going to achieve an independent state by accepting these resolutions and giving things away."

Even with the qualms and disagreements, most hard-line Palestinians feel good about what happened in Algiers.

"I don't think the declaration itself has in fact moved us any closer to a state," said Saman Khouri, a West Bank journalist who was recently released from six months in detention. "But we are showing the world how insistent we are, and we are making the world recognize our existence."

So even if nothing substantial comes of the declaration in the months or years ahead, Mr. Khouri said, "We have shown the whole world that we won't give up."

Europe's Polyglot Parliament Discovers Its Voice

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

STRASBOURG, France — It used to be amusingly fashionable in make fun of the European Parliament, which was portrayed as a self-important but irrelevant debating society parked in the northeastern corner of France.

Times are changing. As the European Community knits a patchwork of economic interdependence, and as important chunks of sovereignty are surrendered in the organization's Brussels-based bureaucracy, the 518 elected members of the European Parliament are discovering that they have clout, too.

For better or worse, the 12-nation, quasi-federation is coming into being as only one directly elected grouping that can speak, albeit in nine languages, for "Europe."

"The parliament is, in fact, growing up," said Lord Plumb, a Conservative peer who was elected president of the assembly last year.

"I said the day I was elected president that I was born an Englishman and I will die a European, and, when the uproar died down, I said 'an English European'."

The parliament is still an eccentric place, quite capable of pomposities and of being a nuisance.

Two months ago, with only a show of hands, it whisked through a motion by the French Communists that denounced the United States for purportedly buying Latin American babies for use in transplant operations, although the trade has not been proven.

French and Italian members are notorious for not showing up, and other members have acquired unsavory reputations for inflating expense accounts.

Spain has dispatched many eminent out-of-power politicians to Strasbourg, and West Germany has seated a high number of noblemen.

France's xenophobic National Front, the party of Jean-Marie Le

Pen, has a member, Gustave A. Pordex, who has been accused in the press of being a Romanian spy who bought his seat.

Mr. Pordex, who calls himself "a citizen of the Danube," has failed to win a lawsuit against The Sunday Times of London for printing the accusation, and he faces the possibility of having to pay huge attorney's fees in Britain.

"I lost my whole fortune in Romania," Mr. Pordex said with a groan in his office at the assembly's headquarters. "But I never suspected that I could suffer the same fate in the European Community as I did under the Communists!"

Aside from serving as a refuge for oddballs or the disgraced, the European Parliament does have some control over the European Community's 17-member executive board in Brussels.

The parliament can reject the commission's proposed budget, which it has done twice, and it frequently sends community draft legislation back to Brussels for revision.

The parliament also considers the scores of international treaties negotiated by the commission and applications for community membership, a lengthening list that tentatively embraces Austria, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. The legislature has the power, which it has never used, to dissolve the entire executive.

Jean-Pierre Cot, a Socialist former French cabinet minister and chief of the European Parliament's budget committee, said the legislature "has a lot of power, a lot more than the National Assembly in Paris, for example."

"This parliament is an sophisticated, and it is only now learning to use its powers," he said.

Otto von Faber, one of the last Austro-Hungarian emperors, has been a Bavarian Christian Democratic member of the European Parliament since the first direct elections in 1979.

The 76-year-old aristocrat said he helped his constituents by steering funds to poor pockets of Bavaria on the Czechoslovak frontier.

Efthymios Christodoulou, a former head of the Greek Central Bank and of Olympic Airways, has been holding hearings to calm outrage in the Mediterranean nations over the commission's proposal to increase alcohol taxes, virtually doubling them, as the 12 nations move toward a single market by the end of 1992.

The Greek legislator will then draft proposals and send them in Brussels, hoping that they will be accepted and adopted by the legislature of the community's 12 nations.

Like many members of the European Parliament, Miss Barberella favors getting closer to the union and moving the legislature in Brussels.

But such a step is opposed by France and West Germany, who like the pacifist symbolism of having the parliament situated in their onetime Alsatian battlefield.

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a Spanish conservative leader who normally says nice things about Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, was moved to compare the parliament to the National Assembly of the first stirrings of nationhood in 18th-century America.

"You know," he said, "despite what Thatcher says, Europe is happening. It is not supposed to do this, but we do it all the time," said Mr. Christodoulou, who asserted that the commission's alcohol-tax proposals were unrealistic and would trigger a revolt in Italy.

"I get Italians in committees who attack me very strongly for considering wine an alcoholic beverage," he said. "They say it's a food."

A loose conservative bloc can usually muster a majority in the parliament, but many votes split on north-south, not left-right, lines.

The single market has been controlled systematically and not just by the big financial and economic forces," said Carla Barberella, a widely respected Italian Communist legislator.

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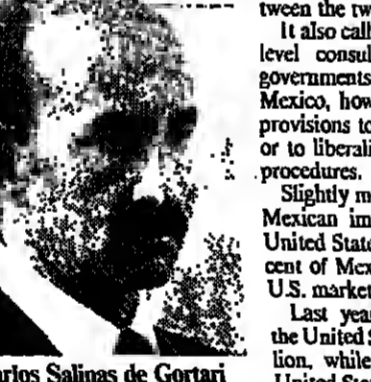
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CORRECTION
In Wednesday's Advertising Section on Italy, the article on mergers and acquisitions should have said that the Schroeder banking group recently launched a closed-end investment fund of 100 billion lire.

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Carlos Salinas de Gortari

Mexico Shuns Free-Trade Pact With U.S.

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — President Ronald Reagan's vision of a North American Common Market that would extend "from the Yukon to the Yucatan" is not likely to be realized soon.

Although approval of a free-trade agreement with Canada is imminent after Prime Minister Brian Mulroney won a parliamentary majority on Monday, a similar agreement with Mexico remains little more than a dream.

Mexican leaders have repeatedly expressed reservations about such an arrangement with the United States.

"I am not in favor of such a proposal," said the Mexican president-elect, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, at an interview earlier this year.

"I believe that through the GATT we have a multilateral way to deal with our neighbors," he added, referring to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the international body that oversees world commerce.

"There is such a different economic level between the United States and Mexico that I don't believe such a common market would provide an advantage in either country," Mr. Salinas is to begin a six-year term on Dec. 1.

The U.S.-Canada agreement, one diplomat in Mexico City said recently, has aggravated Mexicans' fears that "they will be left behind and frozen out of the economic integration of North America."

Even stronger, however, are suspicions by many Mexicans that the United States has designs on their natural resources and productive capacity. They also worry that Mexico would be overwhelmed by the economic power of the United States if trade barriers were lowered.

President-elect George Bush and Mr. Salinas met Tuesday in Houston and discussed a number of economic issues. But trade questions did not figure in their remarks after the session.

Mexico, which is the United States' third largest trading partner after Canada and Japan, has often expressed concern about protectionist pressures in the United States.

Even a limited free-trade agreement is out of the question in the foreseeable future, Mr. Salinas said.

The Reagan administration took six years to negotiate a framework agreement on trade with Mexico, but the agreement fell short of the comprehensive commercial pact both sides had sought.

The understanding, which was signed a year ago, established a nonbinding mechanism to resolve

trade and investment disputes between the two countries.

It also called for annual cabinet-level consultations between the governments. At the insistence of Mexico, however, it contained no provisions to do away with tariffs or to liberalize foreign investment procedures.

Slightly more than two-thirds of Mexican imports come from the United States, while about 62 percent of Mexican exports go to the U.S. market.

Last year, Mexican exports to the United States reached \$20.5 billion, while its imports from the United States totaled \$14.6 billion, according to the U.S. Commerce Department.

The United States also is the largest foreign investor in Mexico, with \$10.1 billion, or 60 percent of all outside holdings as of 1986.

As the Mexican secretary of commerce and industrial development, Hector Hernandez Cervantes, said when he signed the framework agreement, Canada's economy may be smaller than that of the United States but at least the two countries are "at the same level" of economic development.

"But with Mexico, in relation to the United States," he said, "that is not exactly so."

Mexican officials say that a true common market implies free movement not only of investment and commodities but of labor. They also maintain that the United States and Canada are not prepared to accept millions of Mexicans crossing their borders to work in factories and farms. They point in recent U.S. legislation in curb illegal immigration.

Mr. Salinas, who won 50.7 per-

cent of the vote in the July elections, would have to pay a high domestic political price for pursuing economic integration with the United States too eagerly. Already leftist and nationalist parties in Mexico have accused the president-elect of surrendering the country's sovereignty to foreign interests.

Still, it is clear that Mr. Salinas foresees progress in economic relations with the United States.

In an interview earlier this month, he listed debt and trade as the two most important issues in U.S.-Mexican relations, ranking them ahead of such issues as drug trafficking and immigration.

Perhaps influenced by Mr. Bush's choice of James A. Baker 3d, the former Treasury secretary, to be secretary of state, Mr. Salinas is expected to pick a foreign minister whose experience and background are financial as much as diplomatic.

The names most often suggested in recent days have been those of Fernando Solana and Juan José de Ollouqui, who are bankers.

A source close to the Mexican president-elect said Monday: "During the campaign, Salinas spoke of his interest in a bilateral trade agreement with the United States. He wants clear rules in the medium commercial relationship between the two countries."

Nevertheless, Mr. Salinas has declared that his top priority is Mexico's foreign debt of \$104 billion, most of which is owed to commercial banks in the United States.

He has implied that progress toward a lowering of trade barriers must be linked to easing Mexico's debt burden and resuming economic growth after six years of stagnation.

CANADA: Pressure Builds for Aid Over Job Losses

(Continued from Page 1)
Group had led to the closures of plants in several countries. He added that the Canadian closures had been planned for several months.

Despite Gillette's assurance that the timing of the decision immediately after the election was coincidental, the move immediately attracted fire from opposition politicians who had fought the election on a promise to repudiate the trade agreement.

Sheila Fioestone, a Liberal who was elected to the House of Commons in Montreal, said that the Gillette decision was the forerunner of "many more closures" as American-owned companies decide to supply the Canadian market

from plants in the United States that have lower labor costs and taxes.

Among the first in acknowledgment that there will be strains was Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. "Some jobs may be affected, I acknowledge that, and I want to ensure that we have the finest programs in the world to cushion some of the adjustments," Mr. Mulroney told reporters on Tuesday, as he celebrated his party's return to power with 170 of the 295 seats in the House of Commons.

Referring to the need for Canada to adjust to growing competition from trading blocs in Europe and Asia, as well as to American competitors, Mr. Mulroney added:

"It's going to be a complex and changing world, and we have to be adaptable and ready to respond."

As they assess the economic consequences of taking a country of 26 million people into a continental market with a dominant partner, the United States, which has a population of more than 240 million, Canadians are also looking ahead to some major political changes.

Having failed in their battle to deny Mr. Mulroney a new parliamentary majority, and with the right to join the free-trade accord in effect, the two opposition leaders, John Turner and Edward Broadbent, faced pressures in their parties to resign.

For the moment, the two men have said they will remain in their positions at least through the House of Commons debate on the trade pact, beginning in the week of Dec. 12. Mr. Turner, the Liberal leader, and Mr. Broadbent, leader of New Democrats, have said that they will allow the implementing legislation to pass without delaying tactics.

Hitch Limits Exchange of Prisoners In Gulf War

Reuters

NICOSIA — The biggest prisoner exchange between Iran and Iraq immediately ran into trouble on Thursday, when the first captives were flown home.

Both Iran and Iraq reduced the number exchanged at the start of the operation, which was presented as the first concrete result of protracted peace talks to end their eight-year conflict.

The two sides were meant to exchange more than 1,500 sick or wounded prisoners of war in batches of about 100 following a cease-fire implemented in August.

In Baghdad, official sources said Iraq had cut the number of Iraqis it was sending home after Tehran reduced the first group of returning Iraqi prisoners by more than half.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which is handling the repatriation of prisoners on both sides, had planned to fly 115 Iraqis back to Baghdad on a chartered DC-9.

But the Iranian owns agency IRNA, monitored in Nicotia, said 36 prisoners had sought asylum and 27 were no longer considered disabled by wounds or illness.

Iraq retaliated by cutting the number of prisoners it was releasing in Red Cross custody from 41 to 19.

In Geneva, a Red Cross spokesman, Jurg Bischoff, said it was up to his organization and not the captors to verify whether a prisoner wanted to stay or go home.

The Red Cross spokesman in Baghdad, Paul-Henri Morard, told reporters on Wednesday that medical personnel would accompany the prisoners on the flights home.

Mr. Morard said every prisoner would be asked if he wanted repatriation. "Nobody will be forced to board the plane against his will."

Iraq and Iran still hold an estimated 100,000 prisoners taken in the war; Iran about 70,000 and Iraq 30,000.

The basis of the cease-fire is United Nations Resolution 598, which stipulates that Iran and Iraq exchange all prisoners of war.

The two sides are still far apart on a general release, a troop withdrawal to international boundaries, demarcation of the frontier and navigation rights in the Shatt-al-Arab, Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf.

Genscher Visit to Iran

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany will visit Iran next week and has offered to serve as an intermediary in gaining the release of Western hostages held by Islamic radicals, diplomatic sources told The Associated Press on Thursday in Bonn.

The Foreign Ministry announced Thursday that Mr. Genscher would leave Sunday for two days of meetings with Iranian government and industry leaders, but disclosed no details of the visit, which is expected to focus on the Iran-Iraq war and means of improving trade ties between Bonn and Tehran.

But diplomatic sources said Mr. Genscher had offered to talk with Iranian officials to help groups to gain freedom for foreign hostages, including nine Americans, held by pro-Iranian Islamic radicals in Beirut.

Fourteen Western hostages are known to be held by Lebanese Shiite groups considered loyal to Iran.

Algeria and Egypt Resume Relations After Long Break

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Algeria, one of four Arab holdouts against normalizing relations with Egypt, reversed its policy Thursday and resumed diplomatic ties, an official statement said.

The action ended a diplomatic break of more than nine years. Algeria and 16 other Arab states severed ties with Egypt shortly after it signed a peace treaty with Israel on March 26, 1979, including Algeria, 14 have restored relations, most of them in the past year.

The statement, issued simultaneously in Algiers and Cairo, said the resumption took effect on Thursday and that ambassadors would be nominated.

Algeria's decision leaves only Syria, Libya and Lebanon as the Arab League members without diplomatic relations with Egypt. Syria and Libya, considered the most hawkish among the Arabs, continue to oppose proposals for Egypt's reinstatement by the League.

Dowry Deaths Increase in India

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Nearly 1,800 brides were murdered in India last year, many of them burned alive, because they failed to provide a large enough dowry, a government official told Parliament on Thursday.

The official, P. Chidambaram, Minister of State for Home Affairs, said the number represented a rise of 36 percent over 1986.

Demanding a dowry as a condition of marriage was outlawed in 1961 but remains common. Women's groups say official figures underestimate the real number of dowry deaths.

It appears that the government

WORLD BRIEFS

Shiite Groups Clash in West Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI) — Rival Shiite militia groups battled in West Beirut and the city's southern suburbs Thursday, killing at least five persons, police sources said.

Militia from the pro-Iranian Hezbollah and the Amal movement exchanged machine-gun fire, rocket-propelled grenades and artillery barrages in the roads and alleys of the Syrian-controlled southern suburbs of Beirut and the Mazraa Barbour neighborhoods in West Beirut, police sources said.

It was the first major fighting reported in West Beirut since 7,000 Syrian troops were deployed in the Moslem half of the capital in February 1987 to end three years of militia rule.

Bill Bars Officials From Backing IRA

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain published on Thursday a proposed law that would require candidates for local office in Northern Ireland to sign a Declaration Against Terrorism, barring them from publicly expressing support for an illegal organization or for "acts of terrorism."

Violation of the declaration, determined by civil courts in Northern Ireland, would lead to a politician's dismissal and a five-year ban on holding elective office.

Richard Needham, the official responsible for local government in Northern Ireland, said at a news conference that 10 percent of the 650 local councillors in Northern Ireland had openly supported the guerrilla violence that has claimed about 3,000 lives in the last 20 years.

Study Upgrades Effectiveness of AZT

CHICAGO (UPI) — About 75 percent of nearly 5,000 AIDS patients who received the drug AZT were alive 44 weeks after starting therapy, a survival rate markedly higher than among AIDS patients who did not get the drug, a study showed Thursday.

Writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers from Burroughs Wellcome Co., the maker of the drug, said they also found that the benefits of AZT did not appear to be limited to white homosexual men, as had been suggested previously.

The treatment study was the largest of AIDS patients to date. AZT does not cure AIDS, but it appears to slow its course. It is the only drug authorized by the Food and Drug Administration for fighting AIDS directly.

2 More Palestinians Die in Uprising

KALANDIA, Israeli-Occupied West Bank (AP) — A 40-year-old Palestinian woman was fatally shot on Thursday in the occupied Gaza Strip, and an Arab man died of wounds reportedly sustained in a beating by soldiers, Arab and hospital reports said.

Troops also shot and wounded seven Palestinians in clashes in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, doctors said. One of those wounded, a 21-year-old man from a village near Ramallah, was in serious condition with a gunshot wound to the stomach, the doctors said.

The Hebrew-language daily Haaretz reported Thursday that six Palestinian prisoners were wounded last week during a riot that broke out in the desert Ketzioh prison, where 2,500 Arabs are being held. An army spokesman denied that anyone was wounded in the prison but did not specify details of the riot.

For the Record

About 2,000 British students clashed Thursday with the police near Parliament in London during a protest over government plans to replace stipends for education with a loan program. A Scotland Yard spokesman said 22 persons, including four police officers, were injured when mounted policemen charged a sit-in. The police arrested 45. (UPI)

The British government delayed a decision on Thursday on whether to place a \$1.3 billion contract for a new generation of battle tank. British Caledonian Airways said a final decision — between a U.S.-built or British-built tank — was expected within a few weeks. (IHT)

The Irish Republican Army apologized on Thursday for killing an elderly man and his 13-year-old granddaughter in a bomb blast outside a police station. Eight other persons, including a 78-year-old woman, were wounded in a blast on Wednesday night that wrecked 10 houses in the village of Benburb, 40 miles (65 kilometers) west of Belfast. (Reuters)

The Hungarian Parliament elected the youngest prime minister in Hungarian history on Thursday. Miklos Németh, a 40-year-old economist, replaced Károly Grosz, who resigned as prime minister to focus on the Communist Party leadership. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strikes to Disrupt Air Travel in Italy

ROME (AP) — Planned strikes by Italian air traffic controllers and radar operators have prompted the cancellation of at least 45 international and domestic flights a day from Friday to Dec. 3, Italian newspapers reported Thursday. The cancellations, announced by Alitalia Airlines and ATL, primarily affect flights to and from Rome and Naples and selected flights to Rome from Switzerland, France, Greece and Africa.

The controllers plan to strike from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. daily for a week beginning Friday. Radar operators have declared they will strike from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. Friday through Monday. The walkout by radar operators could disrupt flights that have not already been canceled, news reports said.

Aeroflot is on the verge of joining the International Air Transport Association, senior transport officials in Moscow say. The Soviet national carrier is the world's largest airline. (AP)

Unseasonal snow in southern Italy blocked roads, and the police and automobile associations urged drivers to carry snow chains. The early snowfalls closed roads and caused accidents and traffic delays in parts of Apulia and the higher areas of Calabria. (Reuters)

British Airways is to end flights in Malta, Gibraltar, Tunis and Casablanca in March. It said in Malta Thursday that its subsidiary, British Caledonian Airways, was expected to continue charter flights to Malta from London's Gatwick airport. (Reuters)

The Louvre museums in Paris has been closed since Monday because of a strike by guards protesting a plan to change opening hours, officials said Thursday. The museum administration is proposing new hours of 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Current hours are 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. (AP)

Fog blanketed Tokyo's Narita airport Thursday night, forcing 13 airliners to divert to nearby airports and delaying departures of 30 flights, the Transport Ministry said. (AP)

A strike by Sudanese air controllers continued through its second day Thursday, paralyzing operations in Khartoum's airport. It was prompted by a wage dispute between the controllers and their employer, the Sudan Civil Aviation Authority. (AP)

MANDELA: Easing Restrictions

(Continued from Page 1)
has decided on a phased release that would allow Mr. Mandela to return gradually to normal circulation.

Mr. Botha still stresses that Mr. Mandela must renounce violence before he is released but, at the same time, has paved the way for humanitarian and health criteria alone to constitute grounds for a prisoner's release.

Execution Is Stayed
Five convicted murderers were hanged Thursday, but the government stayed the execution of a black man who was the focus of clemency appeals

Scowcroft: Old Hand Toes His Own Line

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In selecting Brent Scowcroft as his national security adviser, President-elect George Bush has chosen a highly experienced Washington hand whose independent views on arms control have often put him at odds with Reagan administration policies.

A soft-spoken man with an unassuming manner, Mr. Scowcroft has argued that the United States should proceed slowly in negotiating cuts in strategic arms until it comes up with a plan to deploy new nuclear weapons that are less vulnerable to attack.

Mr. Scowcroft, whose appointment does not need Senate approval, is a 63-year-old retired Air Force general. He has argued forcefully for one costly strategic weapon that the Reagan administration has opposed — the new land-based Midgetman missile, which would be mounted on trucks difficult for Soviet forces to target.

And Mr. Scowcroft is wary of another long-range nuclear weapon that the Reagan administration insists is essential. In a sharp departure from Reagan administration policy, Mr. Scowcroft said in a recent interview that the United States should consider banning sea-launched cruise missiles that have nuclear warheads, because he believes the Russians could use such weapons to threaten the United States in vessels off the American coasts.

Mr. Scowcroft, who held the post of national security adviser in the Ford administration, has also differed significantly with Reagan administration policy on the issue of anti-missile defenses.

He has said the United States should be more flexible in the Geneva arms talks on the question of what limits should be

placed on tests for on the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, or space-based missile defense. And he has criticized the "broad interpretation" of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty that would allow for an expanded pattern of testing for "star wars," as the system is known.

Mr. Scowcroft has favored continued "star wars" research while remaining critical of proposals by conservatives to accelerate the program in developing a comprehensive space-based anti-missile defense system.

In interviews and writings, he has indicated that he is receptive to the idea of deploying limited ground-based anti-missile defenses to protect American missiles, but has taken no firm stand on the issue.

In still other disputes with the Reagan administration, Mr. Scowcroft has criticized the administration's new accord in medium-range and shorter-range missiles. Along with Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, he argued that the United States would have been better off keeping some missiles in Europe as a symbol of American support for the defense of Europe.

In announcing his selection of Mr. Scowcroft, Mr. Bush said his administration would take a fresh look at the arms control process and seek to elevate the importance of efforts to cut conventional, nonnuclear weapons.

Asked recently for his view on the relationship of the strategic arms talks to new negotiations on limiting conventional arms, Mr. Scowcroft provided a two-part answer.

He said that the strategic arms talks and negotiations on reducing conventional weapons should proceed separately. Some hard-



Brent Scowcroft answering questions at a press briefing.

liners, like Senator Dan Quayle, the vice president-elect, has said a strategic arms treaty should not be completed unless the Soviet Union makes concessions on reducing conventional arms in talks to start next year.

Mr. Scowcroft also said that linking the strategic arms talks and the conventional weapons negotiations "would create problems in the alliance" because countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization generally do not want any delay in concluding a new strategic arms treaty.

But Mr. Scowcroft said he could imagine a scenario in which it might be in the United States' interest to link a possible strategic arms treaty with progress on conventional arms.

If the Soviet Union put forth propagandistic conventional arms proposals designed to "split the alliance," Mr. Scowcroft said, the United States should consider linking the strategic and conventional arms talks. He reasoned

that in such a situation Moscow would be blamed by Western European nations for a lack of progress on arms control and that a link could be established without creating friction between the United States and its NATO allies.

"Linkage that stems out of Soviets' obvious stonewalling or trying to be divisive on conventional arms control is then O.K.," Mr. Scowcroft said.

Mr. Scowcroft's generally moderate stance worries some staunch conservatives, who are slightly appalled by his criticism of the new missile accord and his cautious approach to a new strategic arms treaty.

"The conservatives are concerned about a couple of things, including his apparent lack of enthusiasm for SDI," said James Hackert, a senior fellow at the Heritage Foundation. "He would not be our first choice, but he is acceptable."

Managua Accused Over Salvador Rebels

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the midst of stepped-up guerrilla attacks in El Salvador, U.S. and Salvadoran officials are again accusing Nicaragua of materially supporting the leftist rebels in El Salvador.

At the same time, other U.S. officials contend that Honduras has served as a significant source for the shipment and purchase of supplies for the guerrillas, charges that the Hondurans have denied.

Accusations of Nicaraguan aid to the Salvadoran rebels have often been made and have as often been denied by Nicaraguan officials, who have stated that they are committed to complying with the Central American peace treaty. The accord forbids outside assistance to guerrilla groups in the region.

The charges are extremely difficult to prove. Evidence of Sandinista support for the rebels is largely circumstantial and is open to differing interpretations. It includes accounts of deserters who could lie or exaggerate.

But Salvadoran and U.S. officials assert that the evidence bolsters their charges that over the last 18 months the Sandinistas have provided weapons and other support to the Salvadoran rebels, who operate under the umbrella of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

While Honduran officials have also denied that they are assisting the guerrillas, two senior U.S. officials and three Salvadoran military officials have maintained that Honduran officers have allowed the shipment of supplies to the rebels through Honduras in the last year, possibly for bribes.

U.S. officials claim the CIA has detected rebel supplies going overland into northern El Salvador in the last year, unhindered by Honduran soldiers stationed in border areas.

The officials also assert that the corrupt Honduran officers may sell weapons directly to the rebels. In addition, two Salvadoran officers said they feared that disaffect-

ed Nicaraguan rebels may be selling their American-made weapons to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

But U.S. and Salvadoran officials, including President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador, assert that Nicaragua is still the rebels' most important source of support and supplies in the region.

The most recent evidence of Sandinista support for the rebels is based on the accounts of two Sandinista deserters, a Cuban deserter, weapons captured from the rebels in El Salvador and reported interceptions of rebel radio traffic over the last year, U.S. and Salvadoran officials say.

The most important assistance from the Sandinistas appears to be providing a safe haven in Nicaragua for rebel offices, logistics and communications, as well as travel for training in Cuba and the Eastern bloc, U.S. officials say.

But the limited evidence of arms shipments from Nicaragua indicates that they are small and probably sporadic shipments of weapons and ammunition that are originally supplied by Cuba or the Eastern bloc, the officials add. Cuba, they say, remains the rebels' chief backer.

In recent weeks, the rebels have attacked in San Salvador and in other towns. The rebels are using some homemade rockets and mortars, another indication that they are not receiving a large influx of weapons.

Four senior Sandinista officials, including President Daniel Ortega Saavedra, either declined to be interviewed or did not respond to written and telephone requests made over three weeks to reply to the charges that Nicaragua still supports the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Mr. Ortega has conceded in the past that Nicaragua sent weapons to the rebels in 1980 and 1981. But he has asserted that Nicaragua no longer sends any weapons or supplies to the guerrillas.

But Mr. Ortega has at times been less than categorical in denying that Nicaragua is providing a range of assistance, including, apparent-

ly, logistical support, to the rebels.

When asked about such assistance in an interview with The New York Times last December, Mr. Ortega replied:

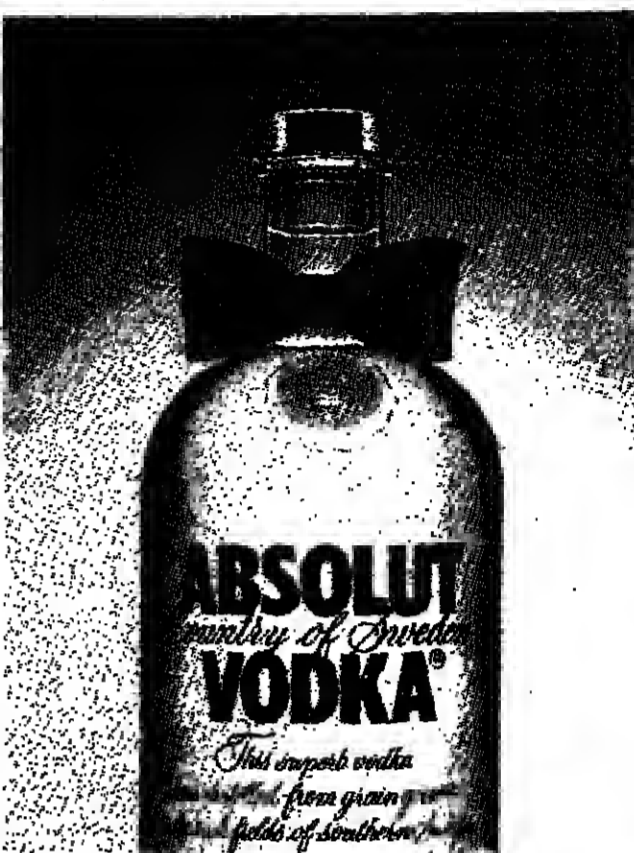
"We are ready to carry out the Guatemala accord and in this respect not permit the territory be used for logistics, nor for communications, nor for propaganda of insurgent groups, at the time that the countries of Central America act reciprocally in the way established in the accord."

The Central American peace treaty, signed by the region's five presidents last August in Guatemala, calls for an end to all outside aid to rebel groups in the region. The evidence cited by Salvadoran and U.S. officials to bolster their con-

clusion that Nicaragua is supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas includes the account of a Nicaraguan army deserter, Sergio Alejandro Gutiérrez López, 25, who sought refuge in El Salvador in May of this year. Mr. Gutiérrez has since died in an automobile accident.

Mr. Gutiérrez reportedly told Salvadoran and U.S. officials that he had been the chief of naval intelligence at a Nicaraguan Navy base at the Pacific port of Corinto between April and December 1987, and that he had helped to arrange arms shipments to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The writer recently completed a four-year assignment as the correspondent of The New York Times in San Salvador.



Sununu Tries to Reassure U.S. Jews

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John H. Sununu, President-elect George Bush's designated White House chief of staff, has met with leaders of U.S. Jewish groups in an effort to assure them that he is a strong supporter of Israel.

At a lunch on Wednesday in New York, Mr. Sununu, the New Hampshire governor, told about 30 prominent Jews that his refusal in 1987 to condemn a United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism was a matter of form, not of substance.

Participants in the lunch said Mr. Sununu explained that he did not sign the statement because he felt it was an inappropriate gesture for a governor.

Mr. Reich said the subject of Mr. Sununu's ethnic background — he is of Lebanese descent on his father's side — was raised, but dismissed as a nonissue.

Several Jewish groups expressed concern last week about Mr. Sununu's refusal to co-sponsor the resolution, which was approved in the United Nations in 1975. They noted that he had been the only governor to have reservations about a proclamation condemning it.

Some also said they were worried about his statements urging Arab-American groups to contribute more forcefully to U.S. debates on Middle East policies.

To respond to these concerns, Jacob Stein, a national co-chairman of the Bush for President Committee and past chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, organized the lunch on Wednesday at the Princeton Club in Manhattan and a smaller dinner

Tuesday night at the Sherry Netherland Hotel, also in Manhattan.

"I came away with a feeling that we are going to be able to enjoy a continuing close relationship with the new chief of staff," Mr. Stein said after the lunch.

Several participants said Mr. Sununu told the group that the Bush administration would be committed to striking the 1975 resolution from the United Nations' books.

"We put the past behind us," said Abraham H. Foxman, the national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

'Clergy Malpractice' Suit Dismissed California Ruling Absolves Counselors on Their Advice

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The California Supreme Court, ruling in a case that had caused national alarm among church leaders, has held that neither clergymen nor others not licensed as counselors or therapists can be held legally liable for failing to provide proper care for the people they advise.

The case was said by experts in church-state relations to be the first "clergy malpractice" lawsuit ever brought in the United States. But the ruling appeared in confer broad legal protection in such cases to Boy Scout leaders, drug counselors, college dormitory advisers and others who often advise emotionally troubled people, though they are not licensed as psychiatrists and psychologists.

The vote Wednesday was unanimous to dismiss the case, though two of the justices dissented in part from the majority reasoning.

The ruling was greeted warmly by national religious leaders, who had feared the case could lead to what they felt was undue interference into the pastoral realm by the courts.

"Anything that has the effect of dismissing this horrible case is a deliverance," said the Reverend Dean M. Kelley, director of the religious and civil liberty office of the National Council of Churches.

The ruling came after eight years of litigation over the suicide of Kenneth Nally, who ended his life with a shotgun blast at the age of 24

after four years of counseling by pastors at the Grace Community Church of the Valley, a Protestant fundamentalist church in the Los Angeles suburb of Sun Valley.

His parents sued the church for "malpractice," contending that the pastors had failed to urge him to seek further psychiatric care and had imbued the depressed young man with the notion that he could still go to heaven even if he committed suicide.

The court largely avoided dealing with the First Amendment question of freedom of religion. Rather, in a 5-to-2 opinion, the majority held that the legal "duty of care" imposed by the state on licensed practitioners did not apply to the clergy.

"Neither the legislature nor the courts have ever imposed a legal obligation on persons to take affirmative steps to prevent the suicide of one who is not under the care of a physician in a hospital," wrote Chief Justice Malcolm M. Lucas for the majority.

Imposing such a duty on "nontherapist counselors," he wrote, "could have a deleterious effect on counseling in general" and "deter those most in need of help from seeking treatment out of fear that their private disclosures could subject them to involuntary commitment in psychiatric facilities."

"The legislature has recognized that access to the clergy for counseling should be free from state imposed counseling standards," Justice Lucas wrote.

While two other justices agreed that the case should be dismissed, they said the defendants did have a legal duty of care but that the evidence showed the pastors overbreached it or contributed to the man's death. The court unanimously dismissed the Nally case.

Samuel E. Ericsson, executive director of the Christian Legal Society in Washington, a national organization of 4,000 lawyers and judges that focuses on church-state relations, said the ruling meant that "where noncommercial, noncontractual relations are concerned the court is not going to drive a wedge between you and those seeking help." Mr. Ericsson, a lawyer, represented the church in the lawsuit.

The standards set by the court for nonprofessional counselors contrast markedly with those generally imposed on professional ones like psychiatrists and psychologists.

While the law varies from state to state, they can be sued for malpractice for such things as seducing a patient, failing to obtain the patient's informed consent for medical procedure or abandoning the patient once treatment has begun.

Professional counselors generally have a duty to protect the patient against foreseeable harm, like suicide, to the extent it is possible to anticipate that. Most lawsuits for suicide, however, are brought against hospitals rather than the individual therapists, since it is difficult to prove that the therapists should have anticipated the death.



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Irmgard Seefried, 69, Opera Soprano, Dies

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Irmgard Seefried, 69, an Austrian opera singer, died Thursday, the Austrian radio reported. It did not say where she died or give the cause of death.

Miss Seefried was especially known for the role of Susanna in Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," which she performed at the Vienna Opera, Milan's La Scala, Covent Garden in London and New York's Metropolitan.

The soprano also was known for other roles in Mozart operas, including Pamina in "The Magic Flute," Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," and Fiordiligi in "Così Fan

Tutte." However, her range also included roles in Richard Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" and Puccini's "Madame Butterfly."

Al Raby, Former Aide To Martin Luther King CHICAGO (AP) — Al Raby, 55, a prominent civil-rights activist and former aide to Martin Luther King who managed Harold Washington's successful campaign for mayor of Chicago in 1983, died of a heart attack Wednesday night.

Mr. Raby, a former schoolteacher, was a leader during the 1960s of the Coordinating Conference of Community Organizations, which

helped bring Dr. King to Chicago in 1965 in an attempt to shift the civil rights struggle in the North.

Other deaths: Manuel Madanes, 73, one of Argentina's 10 richest industrialists, of a heart attack in Bologna, Italy, Wednesday. He was part of a delegation accompanying President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina on a working visit to Italy.

Raymond Lerehault, 62, a colorful and imaginative explorer of forgotten romantic piano repertory, of a heart attack Monday night in Hudson, New York.

سكزانت الاصل

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Baltic Sea in Danger From Toxic Algae

The Baltic Sea is in danger of being invaded by the toxic algae that destroyed marine life this summer in the North Sea off Scandinavia and West Germany, according to a group of scientists from six Baltic nations.

The scientists, from Sweden, Finland, Poland, Denmark and East and West Germany, called for more research and closer cooperation among their universities to find ways of keeping the North Sea algae out of the Baltic, Ny Teknik, a Swedish science magazine, reported Thursday.

A Polish marine biologist, Piotr Plinski, said there were indications that the algae had reached some areas of the Baltic off the Polish coast. "Good algae are disappearing and other, smaller species are taking over and competing with the normal flora," Mr. Plinski said at the international conference, held in the southern Swedish town of Falsterbo earlier this month.

Chemical emissions were blamed for a large floating mass of slime that killed thousands of fish and stifled other marine life

in the North Sea this summer. The slime was made up of microscopic algae which were thought to have fed on large amounts of nitrates and phosphates in the water. The Baltic Sea is similarly polluted.

The scientists said they would set a date later for a future Baltic conference and would invite the Soviet Union to participate.

Around Europe

Nemo and Leo, two dolphins abandoned by their owner in a Cairo hotel swimming pool in May, were flown to southern France on Wednesday for medical treatment at the Marineland Côte d'Azur dolphinarium in Antibes.

Their plight drew public attention earlier this month after Edouard Speck, general manager of the Meridien hotel in Cairo, appealed for international help when Nemo fell sick. British newspapers took up the cause.

Nemo and Leo were left behind in May by their Swiss owner, Bruno Linderhart, when the hotel canceled his show.

A British veterinarian, David Taylor, said the dolphins were in good spirits when they were slipped into the Marineland sea-water pool. He said he was hopeful that Nemo, who has pneumonia and liver trouble, would recover.

The Dutch government has proposed a law that would make marital rape a criminal offense. Under existing law only extramarital rape is considered a crime. The new law would make all rape offenses punishable by the maximum 12-year prison term. In most West European countries, laws on sexual violence do not explicitly outlaw rape in marriage, and court rulings on such cases depend on how local magistrates interpret legislation, according to a spokeswoman for the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

Telefónica, Spain's telephone company, is stuck with a pile of unpaid telephone bills for amounts of up to 17 million pesetas (\$150,000). Dozens of private apartments in Madrid are being used as illegal "telephone booths," which the tenants abandon after two or three months, before the first bill arrives. The swindlers, who rent the apartments by using false documents, offer fixed tariffs for phone calls abroad, from 300 pesetas (\$2) for a five-minute call to 3,000 pesetas for one hour. A "manager" is in charge of the daily operations and a "collector" periodically picks up the cash. One manager, caught by police, said he was paid 2,000 pesetas a day.

Sytske Looijen

GENES: A New Method

(Continued from Page 1)

herpes gene remains. When the cells are treated with a second drug, the herpes gene converts it into a toxin that kills the cell. This makes the herpes gene a negative selection factor.

"The positive gene finds all the cells that accepted the genes," Dr. Capocchi said. "The negative gene gets rid of all those cells that accepted the gene in the wrong place. All we have left are cells with the genes in the right place."

Dr. Capocchi developed the technique to help researchers understand what genes do in the body. About 1,500 of the estimated 100,000 genes in the human body have been located, but the function for many is unknown.

"One way to find out what they do is knock them out in an animal and see what happens," Dr. Capocchi said.

So far, all the work has been done in mouse embryos because Dr. Capocchi is studying genes that act during embryonic development.

But he said he imagined that eventually it would be possible to make such genetic changes in human embryos that are at risk for a particular genetic disease.

Many fundamental problems remain before human gene therapy can be tried. For example, cells must be removed from the body, given the new gene, then put back into the body. This presents a formidable obstacle with diseases such as Duchenne's muscular dystrophy in which the gene defect is known, but every muscle cell in the body would have to receive the repair gene to cure the disease.

This problem currently limits the prospects of gene therapy to easily removable and replaceable cells, such as those of the skin, liver and bone marrow. These cell types can be kept alive easily in the lab.

The first proposal to transfer genes into humans is being reviewed by committees at the National Institutes of Health. The experiment, aimed at boosting the immune system to fight cancer, could be approved by the end of the year, with work beginning in patients early next year.

Japanese Parliament Extends Special Session

Agency France-Press

TOKYO — Japan's House of Representatives extended its current special session on Thursday by 34 days to allow for further deliberation on tax legislation.

Political analysts said the extension until Dec. 28 was another indication of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's determination to get the tax legislation passed by the current parliament.



Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain answering questions Thursday at a press conference in Montpellier, France. The two leaders agreed that European Community nations must move closer together on social and monetary policies in 1989.

FRANCE: With Mitterrand Re-Elected, French Feel the Seven-Year Itch

(Continued from Page 1)

because his political outlook often coincided with that of intellectual and journalistic opinion-makers. Moreover, his unqualified electoral triumph this year offered temporary immunization.

But two recent books — "Open Letter to the Mitterrand Generation" by Thierry Pfister, a former Socialist official, and "Campaign Landscapes" by Philippe Alexandre, a radio commentator — painted acid portraits of the president as a monarch surrounded by sycophants. With the ice broken, Le Point's cover story seemed an inevitable next step.

Prime Minister Rocard has wrestled this fall with an unglamorous series of strikes by nurses, subway and bus operators, teachers, pharmacists, postal workers and Air France employees. French political commentators said that most of the strikers were from the electorate of the Socialist Party, but believed that the officials they chosen last spring had let them down for the sake of preventing inflation.

Even Mr. Rocard's allies have complained that he seems to be governing like a manager, without an inspiring overall design capable of generating public enthusiasm. Mr. Rocard's reputation as a pragmatist and problem-solver was hailed as his major quality when Mr. Mitterrand chose him in May.

Mr. Rocard's major success as prime minister, an agreement on the disputed status of New Caledo-

nia, was only tepidly endorsed by French voters in a Nov. 6 referendum. Politically more important, the vote produced a historically high 62 percent abstention rate.

In foreign policy, Mr. Mitterrand has sought through a number of initiatives to give France a major role in world affairs. Presidential aides said soon after his re-election that Mr. Mitterrand, reinforced by his experience, would have a particularly active foreign policy in European and East-West affairs.

But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who now presides over the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, charged last month that Mr. Mitterrand had failed to seize the initiative in these areas, leaving France without sufficient presence on the world stage.

CORRUPT: U.S. Would Set Conditions for Arms Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

investigating corruption in the foreign military sales program, particularly in the Philippines, El Salvador and Egypt.

The Justice Department said it faced "almost insurmountable problems" in investigating fraud cases because foreign officials hid money in secret foreign bank accounts and could not be compelled to obey subpoenas from grand juries in the United States.

Allowing foreign countries to use federal funds in commercial con-

tracts with private companies "is an invitation to larceny and bribery," the department said in a report to Congress.

U.S. officials and private lawyers said foreign countries would have powerful incentives to comply with the new requirements.

A country violating the rules could be declared in default. The United States could suspend loan payments and demand immediate repayment of the full amount of the loan. Such a country would also jeopardize prospects for further aid.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing spoke soon after Mr. Mitterrand addressed the UN General Assembly and proposed a special conference on chemical weapons, two days after President Ronald Reagan proposed the same thing. The conference is scheduled for January in Paris, but the French proposal looked like a response to Mr. Reagan, French officials acknowledged.

Mr. Mitterrand also has sought to expand French policy toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. After receiving the Hungarian Communist Party leader, Karoly Grosz, last week, Mr. Mitterrand was scheduled to go to the Soviet Union on Friday, to Czechoslovakia next month and to Bulgaria in January.

"This is part of a new phase in our Eastern Europe policy, which is a policy of increased presence, of increased contacts," Hubert Vedrine, Mr. Mitterrand's chief foreign policy adviser and spokesman, said at a briefing on Tuesday.

But French commentators said that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, by deciding to visit Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on his way back from the United States next month, had signaled his preference for the British leader, rather than Mr. Mitterrand, as a spokesman for Europe.

Mr. Vedrine responded that Mr. Mitterrand had no impression that he had been slighted by Mr. Gorbachev's itinerary. "These contacts are a good thing for everyone, in all directions," he added.

But lobbyists for arms exporters expressed concern. "Major companies in the defense industry certainly support the objective of prosecuting and jailing guys who have cheated the system," said Joel L. Johnson, vice president of the American League for Exports and Security Assistance.

"But these rules could impose an enormous, unnecessary administrative burden. They are designed to make life easy for prosecutors. They are not likely to deter fraud above and beyond the current regulations."

WHIZ: A Vietnamese's 7 Degrees at MIT

(Continued from Page 1)

lege in Pasadena for a year and a half. Mr. Nguyen transferred to MIT and quickly became known as a student with an insatiable curiosity who took particular glee in completing homework assignments for fellow students in courses that he had never attended.

"He doesn't have to study as hard as I do," said Bachvan Huynh, 24, Mr. Nguyen's fiancée and an ethnic Chinese who met Mr. Nguyen while she was a freshman at MIT.

Miss Huynh, who also escaped from Vietnam, graduated from MIT and earned a master's degree in electrical engineering at the University of California at Berkeley.

A man of strongly held opinions, Mr. Nguyen, 26, said the key to academic success was to read carefully and broadly. "Some students will read only one book before approaching a problem," he said, exasperated. "Why not 10?"

Mr. Nguyen's varied interests have led him to the forefront of a group of researchers and students learning to use computers in the field of material science.

In his dissertation, Mr. Nguyen drew an atomic explanation of metals changing from solids to liquids. Professor Sidney Yip, his MIT ad-

viser, said the work was significant because it relied not on experiment but on computer simulation.

By bringing together the fields of physics, chemistry and computer science, Mr. Yip said, Mr. Nguyen "demonstrated to the area of material science that you can use computers in a very powerful way."

Others who have admired Mr. Nguyen's work seem more interested in his approach to problems rather than the results of his research. IBM, for instance, has hired Mr. Nguyen to find a way to reduce dust in the delicate manufacture of semiconductors, the basic component of all computerized appliances.

Some, however, see a mixed message in Mr. Nguyen's achievement. Paul Ho, a manager at IBM's Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown, New York, supervised Mr. Nguyen while he conducted research on an unrelated semiconductor project.

A Taiwanese scientist who has lived in the United States for 30 years, Mr. Ho said Mr. Nguyen's success was a tribute to America's willingness to help foreign students of limited means. Mr. Nguyen, for example, paid for his undergraduate studies through work-study programs and financial aid from

MIT and won a Department of Energy fellowship that paid for his graduate work and living expenses.

"We work very hard but, without a chance, we accomplish nothing," Mr. Ho said.

Mr. Ho noted that Mr. Nguyen's achievement was evidence that U.S. students of similar ability appear to be favoring more lucrative careers in business and law while foreign students, many of whom return home after completing their studies, take up the sciences.

"The basic competitiveness of this country depends on the sciences," Mr. Ho said. "I think the trend of Americans leaving them to foreign students is somewhat alarming."

When Mr. Nguyen leaves with his fiancée for Vermont, he said, he will look forward to tackling new puzzles, although some of them might seem peculiar to those not so driven to know how things work. Why people dance, for instance, eludes him.

"He draws a line between things he considers useful and things he considers a waste of time," Mr. Yip said. "He has said to me several times that he can't see the point of eating, other than getting a little fuel inside."



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Rest of Europe, N. Africa, form. Fr. Afr., Middle East \$	---	470	Varies by country	260	145
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Philippine Gunmen Kill 17 In Attack on Village Church

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — A band of about 20 gunmen opened fire with automatic weapons during an eveoioig church service in a remote mountain village, killing 17 people and wounding at least 12, the military said Thursday.

In a reflection of the widespread use of violence in the Philippines, various people blamed three different groups — Communist rebels, anti-Communist vigilantes and jealous neighbors.

The killings occurred Tuesday on the central island of Cebu, 340 miles (550 kilometers) southeast of Manila, in a settlement so remote that it took two days for word of the attack to reach the military.

According to reports from Cebu City, survivors described a scene of horror as the attackers, some wearing combat fatigues, raked the small chapel with gunfire for about 20 minutes, killing men, women and children as some worshippers fought back by throwing stones.

Further underscoring the extent of violence that is a backdrop to the lives of millions of the nation's poor, the military reported dozens of other killings in several incidents this week.

These included scattered clashes with Communist and Muslim rebel groups and the machete killings of a farmer, his wife and seven children as they slept in a remote southern village.

The church killings took place in a hamlet called Sambog or Bagtik, according to different accounts, a two-hour walk from the nearest road, in the mountains west of Cebu City.

Lolita Gitig, a 28-year-old villager, said worshippers were alerted to trouble when dogs began barking outside the chapel where people were gathered for a Roman Catholic Mass.

"People were screaming and crying," said Jose Canillo, a 27-year-old farmer interviewed in a Cebu City hospital where he was being treated for gunshot wounds. "I threw stones at the gunmen and then I ran out of stones so I just lay flat on the ground."

A military spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Jose Ayap, blamed Communist rebels for the attack. "Apparently the rebels could not collect taxes and could not penetrate the village because of its almost fanatical religious devotion," he said.

But Mercedes Bitoon, a 23-year-old resident, said anti-Communist vigilantes had threatened the villagers, many of whom are said to belong to a military farmers' group that is accused of being a Communist front.

Roldan Mangubat, a member of the provincial advisory board, said she believed neither of these groups was to blame. She said she had received a warning, apparently from jealous residents of another settlement, not to proceed with a village festival, which took place the day before the attack, because it was extravagant.

Reporting on the other incidents, the military said nine soldiers and paramilitary troops were killed in Communist rebel ambushes on Monday and Wednesday on the islands of Luzon and Mindoro.

Nine Communist guerrillas were reported killed on the southern island of Mindanao, which is home to Communist rebels, several competing Muslim insurgencies, armed bands of religious fanatics, bandits and cattle rustlers.

In the remote nearby island province of Sulu, two Muslim guerrillas were reported killed by soldiers, and four government militiamen were killed while sleeping in a house.

According to other military reports, 11 people, including 4 civilians, died in clashes with Communist guerrillas on the central island of Negros.

70 Killed In Flooding In Thailand

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Four days of heavy rains and flash floods have cut off large parts of southern Thailand, disrupting communications and transport and resulting in the deaths of at least 70 persons.

The army has joined local authorities to try to cope with what is described as the worst flooding in more than a decade in eight southern provinces from Chumphon to Narathiwat, which borders Malaysia.

The Thai Interior Ministry issued official figures Thursday evening of 70 dead and 3 injured since the heavy rains started on Sunday. But Pichai Chuenakawadi, the news editor of The Bangkok Post, said Thursday night that the paper on Friday would cite a death toll of 150 to 160 people, with hundreds missing.

He said the newspaper's figures came from reporters accompanying the army and using military radio to contact Bangkok. As many as 3,000 tourists were said to be stranded in the resort town of Hat Yai in Songkhla Province.

Relief workers in flat-bottomed boats tried to reach villagers isolated by the floods by bringing them food or evacuate them. Villagers in higher areas were scooping knee-deep mud from their homes.

An estimated 120,000 acres of farmland were under water, officials said, with more than 200 bridges and 60 dikes destroyed. The flood waters brought thousands of logs and trunks down the mountains, destroying houses and fruit plantations.

Anek Sitthiprasart, an official with the Local Administration department, said many people might be without food for a few days. Those in outlying areas may face diarrhea and dysentery, he said.

In Sudan Town, Now Only Food Matters

By Mary Battiata
Washington Post Service

JUBA, Sudan — The elephant grass is burning. Out beyond the runway, plumes of inky black smoke rise in the air.

Ten feet high in places, the grass is excellent cover for guerrilla troops, who have kept this provincial town under siege for more than two years. So the Sudanese Army scowls the plains, in a fiery and temporary bid for control.

On the tarmac, six Soviet-made MIG-jet fighters on loan to the army from Libya and Iraq gleam in the bright East African sun. Once or twice a day, sometimes more, a jet takes off and roars over the town on a strafing mission into rebel territory.

The shriek of the planes over town is deafening, so loud that pedestrians cower and a motorist feels as if the roof of the car is being torn off.

"These MIGs are driving us crazy," said Archbishop Paulino Lukudu, the Roman Catholic prelate of Juba. "Children weep, pregnant women give birth, mad people become madder. It is like a war zone."

Juba is the largest town in southern Sudan, where civil war between the Moslem north and the Christian and animist south has been grinding away for five years. On a continent where war nearly always spells far greater suffering for civilians than soldiers, Sudan's war is more punishing than most.

Since it began, the conflict has uprooted more than a million southern Sudanese farmers and their families, sending them north to the capital, Khartoum, or over the border into Ethiopia, in an often futile search for safety and food. Hundreds of thousands of others have fled their villages for Juba and other southern towns.

The Sudan People's Liberation Army, a ragged force of soldiers from half a dozen black tribes, are fighting for political autonomy from Islamic law and, above all, economic development in the historically neglected south. Already, the fighting has halted what little development activity there was.

A tentative peace agreement was signed last week between John Garang, leader of the rebel force, and Mohammed Osman Mirghani, head of the Democratic Unionist Party, the second largest party in Sudan's coalition government. It calls for convening a constitutional conference and suspending Islamic law, but it does not provide for an immediate cease-fire.

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Since then, Moslem fundamentalists have vehemently protested against the agreement, and dozens of people have been wounded in clashes in Khartoum, raising doubts about the future of the pact.

Juba is sometimes called "the largest village in Africa." It is a flat, dusty place, where the only permanent buildings belong to the provincial government or wealthy, mostly Arab, traders from the north. Everyone else, including senior government officials, lives in wood and mud huts.

There is little indoor plumbing, and even latrines are in short supply. Sanitation is a constant problem.

Nearly all of the expatriate aid workers who labored in Juba — for the United Nations and other international agencies — moved

in 1986, under prodding from governments concerned about the security risks. This year, the Sudanese government evicted four Western church groups.

Now, the hospital at the tiny medical school has run out of malaria pills. Until the United Nations and the Catholic Relief Services began a recent airlift of emergency grain, "there was no food for the doctors, much less the patients," a doctor said.

A street theater program sponsored by the British relief organization Oxfam, which taught Juba's neighborhoods with skits designed to teach sanitation practices to city residents, closed down three weeks ago.

The Juba Hotel, until 18 months ago purveyor of the best caramel custard in town, is empty. Unity Gardens, a grassy beer yard, is closed. The town's schoolrooms are filled with thin and depressed squatter families, refugees from fighting in the countryside.

On the outskirts of the city, the large building that houses Equatoria Province's regional government is empty. The government was disbanded months ago, and the army is in charge now.

The biggest change in Juba is food. Since mid-September, when the civil war cut off food supplies for five weeks, food has been trickling in slowly or not at all. Most adults eat once a day at most.

Juba residents accuse the town merchants, migrants from northern Sudan, of hoarding large caches of grain with the help of the army. These accusations are fueled by the resentment of southern English-speaking, Christian southerners toward the Arabic-speaking, Moslem northerners.

The army and merchants deny hoarding. But bread — who has it, how to get it, where it's hidden — is Juba's obsession. When



bread suddenly appears in a store, as it very occasionally does, it is a source of rumor, anxiety and subterfuge.

On the edge of town, residents of squatter camps scramble for food. The main difference between the squatters and the town people, said Dr. A. W. Woodruff, a tropical disease specialist at the barely functioning Juba University Medical School, "is that the people in the town still have their cooking pots and clothes."

Visitors are advised to bring their own food. A recent traveler, on leaving, distributed leftover packages of crackers, outs and rations to one of the immigration officers at the Juba airport. A second official, elderly and so thin that his cotton trousers and shirt appeared to be held up by coat hangers, appeared shyly.

"Thank you," he said politely, smiling and accepting a handful of macadamia nuts. He ate the nuts slowly, one by one, concentrating on each bite.

"Oh, today I am happy, happy," he said.

Jinnah Ally to Seek Pakistan Office

Agence France-Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Shujaat Ali, 70, a close associate of Pakistan's founding father, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, said Thursday that he would seek election as the nation's president.

"I will contest as an independent," said Mr. Ali. He is the first to proclaim his candidacy.

An electoral college made up of the National Assembly, Senate and all four provincial legislatures chooses Pakistan's president, who

in turn formally names its prime minister. The presidential vote could take place late next month.

The Pakistan People's Party, headed by Benazir Bhutto, has decided not to put up a candidate for president despite winning the most seats in last week's National Assembly elections.

There has been speculation that the current president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, might be regarded as acceptable to all parties and retain his job.

Miss Bhutto, whose party failed to win an absolute majority, on Wednesday criticized the delay in giving her permission to try to form a government as prime minister.

She said President Ishaq Khan had told her he did not intend to name a prime minister until after the National Assembly elects a speaker Dec. 7.

Miss Bhutto said Parliament could not be convened Dec. 7 without a prime minister. Mr. Ishaq Khan argued that a prime minister could not be named until the house convened.

China Is Said to Shift Jailed Activist

Reuters

BEIJING — Wei Jingsheng, a leading activist in China's "Democracy Movement" of the late 1970s, has been transferred from a remote prison camp to a jail in Beijing, apparently because of international pressure, a Chinese source said on Thursday.

Mr. Wei was moved several months ago from Qinghai Province, the center of China's network of labor camps, to the Beijing Number One Prison, where he is kept in solitary confinement, the source said.

Guards allow Mr. Wei out of his cell briefly twice a day for exercise but his health is bad and he has lost his teeth, the source said, quoting people who had seen him there.

The prison governor, Xiong Zhonghe, denied that Mr. Wei was being held there. Colonel Xiong said in an interview earlier this month he was "not clear" where Mr. Wei was.

Number One Prison is a "model" institution sometimes visited by foreigners. Cells are crowded but clean for nonpolitical prisoners, who work eight hours a day in factories producing socks and plastic shoes.

Political prisoners, labeled "counterrevolutionaries," are kept in a separate wing closed to foreign visitors.

The editor of an unofficial magazine, the championing democracy in China, Mr. Wei was arrested in March 1979 and tried the following October on charges of "counterrevolutionary crimes" and passing state secrets to a foreigner.

He was jailed for 15 years. The source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said he believed Mr. Wei was brought back from Qinghai, where he spent two to three years, because of international pressure on the Chinese authorities.

Western diplomats confirmed that visiting politicians sometimes raised human-rights cases, including Mr. Wei's, in private meetings with Chinese leaders but received no positive response.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway said while visiting Beijing in January that a Chinese leader had told her Mr. Wei was still alive.

Mr. Wei's trial marked the end of a brief period of political liberalization, it centered on "Democracy Wall" in central Beijing.

People put up posters calling for greater freedom and a more open system and sought to redress political injustices left over from the Cultural Revolution, which ended in 1976.

Mr. Wei's pamphlet "Exploration" was most famous for an article called "The Fifth Modernization," a call for democracy to be added to the four officially sponsored modernizations of industry, agriculture, science and defense.



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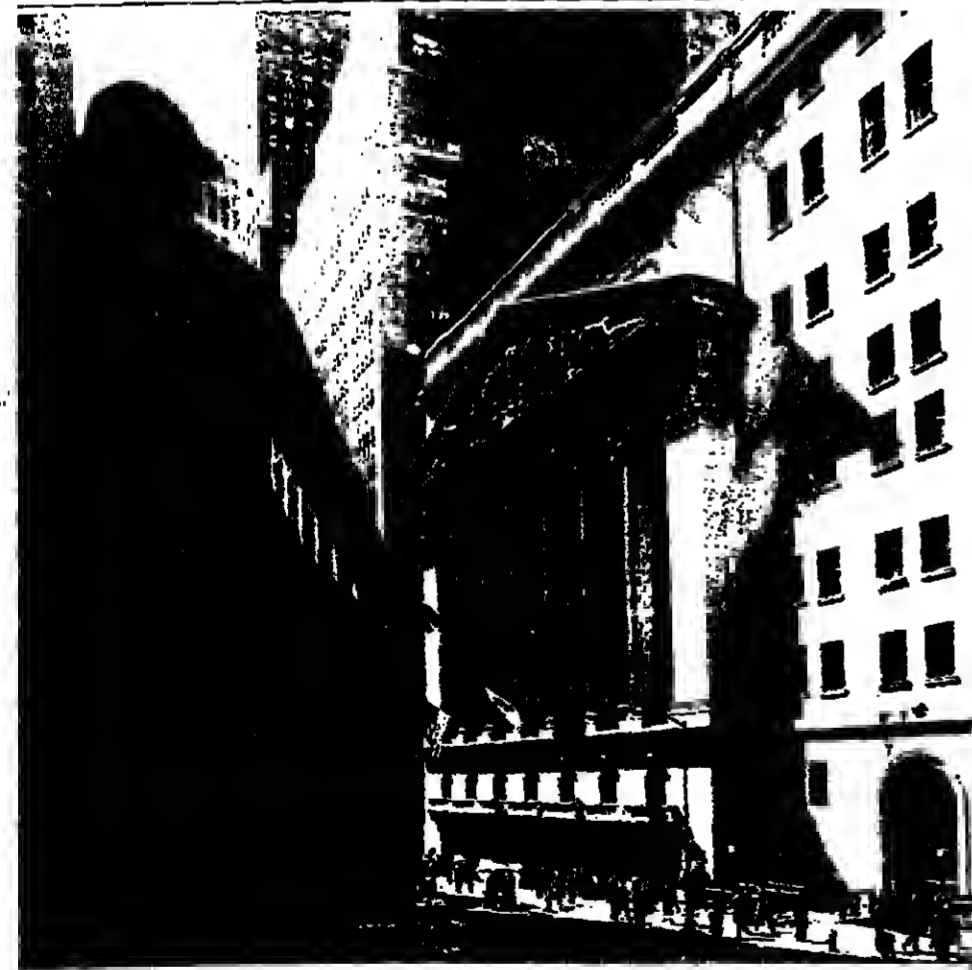
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Most Honest Broker...

President-elect George Bush said Wednesday that he wanted an "honest broker" in the sensitive job of national security adviser. He not only defined the adviser's proper role but has named the best candidate on his short list. Brent Scowcroft's most obvious strength is that he filled the same job capably from 1975 to 1977.

...but Why Pick Tower?

President-elect Bush surely knows he has a rare opportunity to sweep up the Pentagon spending mess and put the military budget on more solid footing. Conditions continue to ripen, in the United States and abroad, for serious reforms.

Of Thanks and Sharing

In the weeks before Thanksgiving, two dark anniversaries were observed. One was the death of John Kennedy 25 years ago, the other of the outbreak of violent anti-Semitism in Germany 50 years ago.

Other Comment

Now Mandela's Freedom?

Two positive developments have occurred within 24 hours. The first was the welcome news that the South African government had accepted, albeit with some caveats, the agreements negotiated last week in Geneva on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and independence for Namibia.

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OPINION

With the Right Deal, a Bush Bull Market

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The stock markets could boom in 1989, according to Felix Rohatyn, senior partner of Lazard Freres. "It could be called the Bush bull market, and I would cheer it on," he said.

A believable plan on the deficit could lift the stock market hundreds of points.

It would go up several hundred points, and interest rates would come down, creating wealth and economic activity again. Mr. Rohatyn is a Democratic member of the National Economic Commission charged with finding a solution to the deficit impasse. He said that he would accept any credible combination that would get the deficit down from its current \$150 billion to no more than \$20 billion by 1992.

Mr. Rohatyn has experience in these matters. He devised and managed the plan that pulled New York City out of bankruptcy in 1975-76. His preferred scenario to solve the U.S. deficit problem includes: Revising the budget process by going to a two-year budget and, if George Bush thinks it necessary, giving the president power to veto individual budget items.

schedule, increasing the rate to 50 percent on short-term gains (under a year) and lowering the rate on long-term gains to as little as 15 percent. Establishing a budget-reducing escrow account to counter the charge that higher taxes usually get dissipated by a spendthrift Congress. Additional tax revenues would be put in trust, earmarked for deficit reduction.

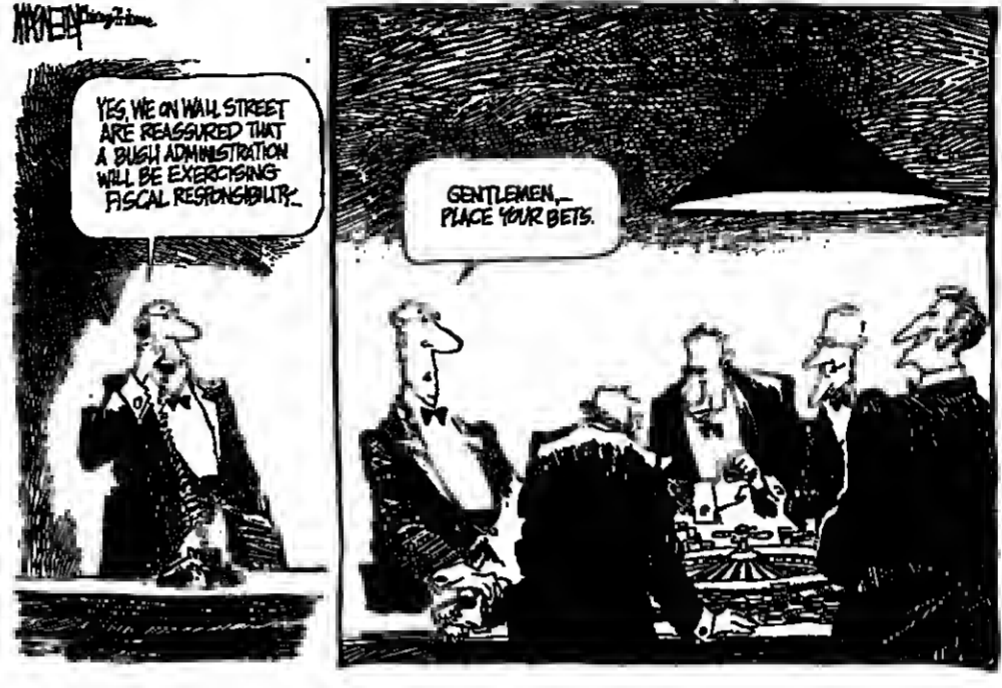
trust fund, is "off the table." But other entitlements, including Medicare and Medicaid, are not, he said. Mr. Bush's new chief of staff, John Sununu, is a hard-liner on taxes. And high-ranking officials insist that the Bush transition team has not even considered face-saving "revenue enhancement" measures.

12 Miles Out, Trouble in The Aegean

By Charles Maechling Jr.

WASHINGTON — Sitting on President Reagan's desk and awaiting his signature is a document that can accurately be described as a time bomb capable of destroying the balance of the Eastern Mediterranean and endangering NATO's southern flank. This is a proposed executive order extending the territorial sea limits of the United States from the present 3 miles to 12 miles.

In its immediate, local effects this extension of U.S. territorial waters to 12 miles (19 kilometers) is both logical and desirable. It will keep Soviet surveillance vessels and submarines far from the coast and help to deter such enforcement. A 12-mile territorial sea is authorized by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, whose navigation and maritime boundary clauses the United States now claim 12 miles.



Yugoslavs Have a Troubling Option: Real Change

By William Pfaff

BERLIN — Theory said that communism would solve the national question. Class interest and class solidarity would supersede loyalties rooted in region, religion and history. Just how wrong that theory is currently is on display in Yugoslavia.

collaboration with the Italians and the Germans. Yugoslavia today suffers from a second illusion derived from Marxism: that communism provides a valid theory for managing a modern economy. Yugoslavia's version combines central planning with self-management. This has been a failure. It is, as another Yugoslav at the Berlin conference described it, "a hybrid and incoherent system."

technology-driven growth, these countries are falling further and further behind. The gap which has opened up is still bridgeable. It will not be for long. The Marxist countries risk being conclusively left behind in the new high-technology revolution, just as the Islamic world and Asia were left behind by the 19th century industrial revolution.

Third World Cities Have Been Dangerously Ignored

By Lannon Walker

WASHINGTON — The director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Edouard Saouma, has criticized Third World governments for favoring projects in cities, and urban residents generally, at the expense of farmers. Mr. Saouma wants to see more spending in the rural sector, both to increase food production and to stem the migration to the urban slums.

At the same time, spending on health and other social programs has shifted toward the rural areas in an attempt to make living on the farm relatively more attractive than in urban ghettos. These sensible policies has resulted in a political backlash that calls into question the viability of the original economic reforms.

The situation is compounded when the government favors building hospitals or better schools in the cities. Soon the government budget can no longer afford the food subsidies or the growing food imports, let alone the increasingly expensive welfare infrastructure. The obvious solution is to shift the economic benefits and incentives toward agriculture and rural-based social programs designed to increase local food production and to prevent basic diseases.

stake to reform. Third World cities, like cities in other parts of the world, need sound programs aimed at generating employment for the urban underclass. Urban youth, like rural youth, need an educational system that is relevant to the job market and to society's needs, rather than some colonial vision.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Panicked Bears

NEW YORK — A deafening uproar accompanied the opening of the stock market this morning [Nov. 24]. The bears were in a wild panic over the change in the nature of speculation and a harem-scram rush was made to cover by those professionals who scalp on slim margins.

1913: Temple's Air Dive

LONDON — G. Lee Temple, aged 21, who, with one exception, is the youngest aviator in the kingdom, flew upside down at the Hendon aerodrome yesterday. He is the first Englishman to perform this feat in England. Rising to the height of 4,500 feet, Temple shut off his engine and dived vertically for about 1,000 feet.

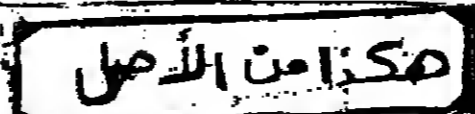
Greco and Turkey are also at loggerheads over the surface boundaries of the Aegean. The Greek island chains, which stretch right to the Turkish coast in places, leave only strips of international waters connecting the Mediterranean with the Dardanelles and the Black Sea and providing Turkish coastal cities in Thrace and Anatolia with a free outlet to open sea.

Differences of these kinds can only be settled by negotiation. Fortunately, the Law-of-the-Sea treaty sets forth in some detail the principles for resolving overlapping claims to both surface waters and the continental shelf. If the United States unilaterally moves to a 12-mile limit, not only will its restraint of Greece be deprived of all credibility but it will leave no time for a diplomatic effort to bring these two allies to the negotiating table.

The writer is a visiting fellow at Cambridge University and a member of the board of the Washington-based Council on Ocean Law. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

1938: Pact Is Approved

PARIS — Approval of the Franco-German "peace pact," but no belligerent rights for General Franco and no colonies for Germany now, were the principal decisions arrived at by the British and French statesmen in their Paris conversation yesterday [Nov. 23]. Premier Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Minister Lord Halifax represented Great Britain, while the views of the French government were expressed by Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet in the talks which were carried on both morning and afternoon in the French Foreign Ministry. These conversations were the first between the statesmen of the two leading European democracies since European democracies were dragged by the Munich accord.



OPINION

Triumph in Southern Africa For One Dogged Diplomat

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When international conflicts that have caused misery and death for decades find a diplomatic solution, it is time for celebration. Even more so when the solution gives promise of peace and economic gains for a whole region.

That hope is embodied in the agreement just reached by South Africa, Angola and Cuba. It would bring independence to Namibia, the territory occupied for the last 17 years by South Africa. It would also see the withdrawal of Cuba's 50,000 troops from Angola and keep South African forces out of that country.

The agreement is a singular triumph for one man: Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Since he went into that office seven years ago, Mr. Crocker has focused on such a deal. He was rebuffed in Africa and scorned in America, but he persisted.

Hope has been dashed so often in that southwestern corner of Africa that some caution is in order. But there is every reason to believe that all three parties have made the essential decision to settle the interlocking conflicts in Angola and Namibia. They are to meet next week in Brazzaville to sign the formal documents.

Why has diplomacy worked now, after the tantalizing past near-misses and failures? After all, the struggle for an independent Namibia has gone on for 22 years of guerrilla war and cruel repression. South African and Cuban forces first entered Angola 13 years ago.

A first reason is military. Both sides in Angola have concluded, independently, that military victory is unattainable.

Last year, the Angolan government tried a big offensive against the rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, who are supplied by South Africa and the United States. It failed when South African troops came to help UNITA. Then Pretoria tried to take military advantage of that failure, and was bloodied by the Cubans.

Second, there were heavy economic pressures. South Africa wants to obtain new loans abroad since 1985 because of international disapproval of apartheid.

faces a fierce budget squeeze. The economic costs of military action in Angola are harder to justify, as are casualties.

Angola, for its part, is in a state of economic ruin, with no chance of recovery while the war goes on. And Cuba is finding the Soviet Union increasingly reluctant to subsidize it.

Mikhail Gorbachev has been a final factor. He actively encouraged the Angolan government, which relies on Soviet support, to reach a settlement. The Soviet Union will join the United States, South Africa, Angola and Cuba in a peace supervisory commission — something to which South Africa would not conceivably have agreed a few years ago.

In short, current realities pressed for a solution, and the one at hand was Chester Crocker's. Mr. Crocker irritated a lot of people. The American right considered him a dangerous liberal and sabotaged him. Congressional liberals thought he was too kind to South Africa. The South African government humiliated him by slipping out of its pledges. But in his awkward, prickly way he carried on.

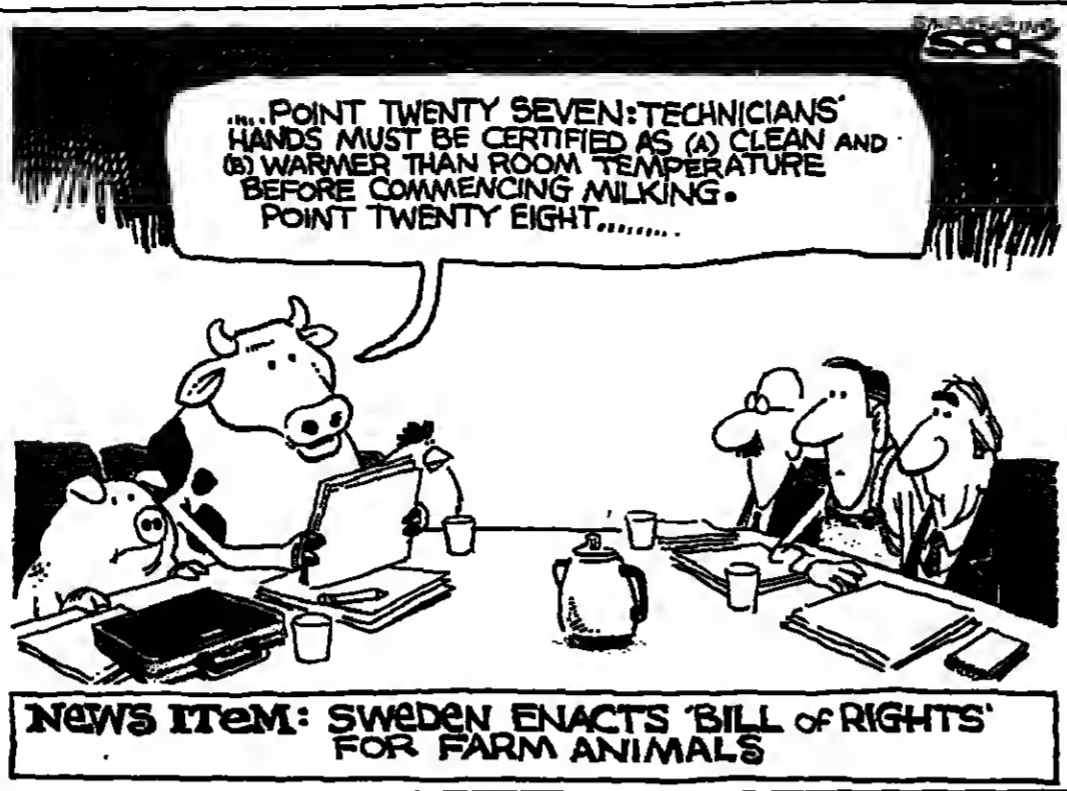
Peace is not necessarily at hand in Angola. This settlement does not touch the war with UNITA. But the process started by Mr. Crocker has created a movement around Africa to bring the two Angolan sides together in a peace conference, and the momentum could work.

The larger promise is for South African policy in the whole region. For years Pretoria has kept its black-ruled neighbors under destabilizing military pressure. What we are seeing now may reflect a fundamental change of policy, to seek accommodation with the nearby states and stability there instead of weakness.

If Pretoria is indeed moving from confrontation to negotiation with its neighbors, what are the implications for its domestic policy? Might it move toward realism, too, or is the government fixed on continuing repression of its own black leadership?

The answers to these questions are even more important for the peace and prosperity of all southern Africa.

The New York Times



A Time to Celebrate the Family, Good and Baaad

By Margo Kaufman

NEW YORK — When families gather around the holiday table, for the traditional feast, there is traditionally one person who is conspicuous by either absence or presence.

Male or female, rich or poor, married or single, young or old, testator or alcoholic — this person is often the subject of ridicule, pity, envy, awe, fear, scorn, embarrassment or secret admiration, for as the proverb goes: "There is a black sheep in every fold."

The subject of Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays is the celebration of the family, said Elizabeth Stone, author of the book "Black Sheep-Kissing Cousins (How Our Family Sins Shape Us)." Ms. Stone said that "the black sheep needs to be there for the holidays to remind the rest of the family of how wonderful they are."

Dr. Jerry Jellison, a psychology profes-

or at the University of Southern California, said, "In families there are one or two opinion leaders who define the values and culture of the family. The black sheep, he said, is simply the person who deviates from the family rules."

One self-defined black sheep, Himer Marquez, said, "I'm from New Orleans, where no one ever leaves. My family has been there for generations and generations, and they don't trust anyone who's been gone for more than 10 minutes."

Mr. Marquez, a Los Angeles artist, never visits on holidays. The extra pressure of a large family gathering would be too much, he said. Michael Dure, an underground artistic-musician in Los Angeles, said: "I was the black sheep growing up. And I'm still the guy standing in the corner muttering, 'Who are all those people?' All we have in common is the name."

"I truly wish I could think of Thanksgiving as a holiday of pleasure, but I think of it as a holiday of torment. I would give thanks if I could stay home."

So why does this black sheep return to the fold? "My mother calls me up and wails. 'Your family does so much for you. You never do anything for your family.'"

That is not quite true. "The black sheep is the family's safety valve, its outlet," Ms. Stone said. "They get a lot of mileage out of the black sheep," she said. The skeleton, Ms. Stone said, is "kicked away and you don't talk about it." The black sheep, however, "needs to circulate, needs to be seen, and most of all needs to be discussed."

The New York Times

Some Guy Says My Name, To Let Me Know He Knows

By Tony Roberts

NEW YORK — A long time ago, I discovered that we all have enormous fantasies about the famous, about what it is like to be known. Saul Bellow said that being known isn't much more than being an identity — similar to a dog who responds to his name. A dog is known, too.

In fact, I recently took my dog on a television show and the next day, as we walked to Central Park, a doorman who previously ignored us called my dog's

MEANWHILE

name in greeting. I saw the same look of confusion cross my dog's face that I often experience. He was thinking, "Do I know this doorman?"

Once, I was delighted to be recognized and couldn't wait to answer the queries put to me by people who had seen my work. But I soon discovered that, as it dawned on them that I was only human, they quickly lost their enthusiasm for the whole endeavor. Rather than stick around and witness their disappointment, I find it's best to keep moving.

It's good to keep moving for other reasons, too. A guy in the street asks me for money, and when I tell him I have nothing on me, he looks me in the eye and says he will never watch my TV show again. I tell him it was canceled anyway.

And I once had a heated argument with a guy on Fifth Avenue who insisted I was Wayne Rogers. I told him who I really was, but he had never heard of me. It infuriated me that he wouldn't acknowledge my existence!

Of course, it is nice to get a good table, to be treated courteously and to receive smiles from strangers who know I know that they know who I am. But fame, as someone much wiser than I said (although I can't remember who — that's how famous he was), tends to arrest life around it. The world looks back harder at a celebrity, and most of the ones I have known prefer to avoid situations where their presence creates its own commotion. They don't get to see life going on around them because it is looking back at them.

Sometimes a person asks me what they could have seen me in. It is difficult to recite one's credits in a store with other people listening or in the street where noise may require throwing one's voice to deliver this résumé.

Often I go through a whole list of things and the person still can't place me. Then I start describing my part in a film in detail because they say they saw it but they don't remember me. After a while, I'm sorry they asked.

Yet some people approach me with such familiarity that I am sure it is someone I have met, even a member of my large family. I have had long exchanges with people whose identity I was afraid to question for fear of offending them.

"Do you know me or are you just a fan?" is the question I'm desperate to ask — and sometimes do. The result can be confusing if both of us have made a mistake. I might as well be Wayne Rogers talking to some stranger on Fifth Avenue.

But the most peculiar experience is being "captioned" — my word for what happens when some guy I pass announces to no one in particular: "Tony Roberts." It is as if he were flipping the pages of a school primer and came across a familiar image: me.

I don't know whether to say "you're right" or "thank you." He is not evaluating me; he has already flipped to the next page. He has paid me the compliment of knowing my name but let me know exactly what it is worth to him. It's a perspective I try to keep in mind.

All in all, though, being known is better than being ignored. When I was 23 years old and unknown, I had the great pleasure of working with Milton Berle in a play that toured the Southwest. As we were about to enter a diner, Milton turned up his collar, put on a hat and sunglasses, and quipped: "Now, if nobody recognizes me, I'll kill myself!" That about sums it up.

Mr. Roberts, an actor, has appeared in more than 50 plays, movies and television shows. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Torture in Kenya

Regarding "A Kenyan Response" (Letters, Nov. 23):

Rosa Ongeso repeats the Kenyan government's denial of torture in that country. Of course, no government would admit that it resorted to torture. Recently there has been increasing evidence of it in Kenya. The assertion that the ability of Gibson Kamsu Kuria to make these unfounded claims attests to the freedom of expression prevailing in Kenya is unconvincing. His arrest, detention without trial and torture were the direct results of his having the courage to bring proceedings against the torturers of three of his clients.

Kenya may be proud of its reputation as an economically strong and politically stable country. It used also to have a reputation for respecting human rights under the rule of law. Sadly, this is no longer the case.

NIALL MACDERMOT, Secretary-General, International Commission of Jurists, Geneva.

do not pretend to read Mikhail Gorbachev's mind, but I think the vote pointed to Soviet dissatisfaction with Israel's handling of the intifada.

THOMAS WELCH, New York.

More on a Jewish Party

Regarding "Not-So Militant Israeli Party" (Letters, Oct. 18):

As a member of Israel's Central Election Committee who voted to invalidate the Progressive List for Peace, I object to Jehan de Wazgen's whitewashing of the PLP.

Its leaders have cooperated with Israel's enemies and seek to alter the Jewish people, the party promotes nationalist Arab irredentist claims to areas within the pre-1967 borders. It exalts Arab acts of violence and is always ready to excuse PLO terror. Two of the five Supreme Court judges who heard the appeal to ban the PLP agreed with this description while the other three did not, but with "hesitation."

The party certainly is militant; I foresee it yet being proscribed.

YISRAEL MEDAD, Shiloh, Israel.

force is now being pursued by only slightly more subtle means?

HERBERT HART, Monte Carlo.

Praise for Reconcilers

I have been reading the International Herald Tribune for some time, and it is time that I acknowledge my respect for the editorial staff of The Washington Post, though that paper is usually on the other side of the political aisle from me. A case in point was the editorial "A Peacemaker, Please" (Nov. 4), which called for the next president to begin the process of bringing us back together as a nation by restoring civility to the political dialogue and nurturing the values of "pluralism, tolerance, reasoned discourse, compromise, middle ground."

The Washington Post cities, with commendable fairness, a number of hot-button issues, including "the preferential enterprise that goes by the name of affirmative action," a particular passion of mine. I am a "conservative" particularly in terms of interpretation of the Constitution, but I join The Post in the wish for more reasoned approach to the issues that increasingly divide us.

DUANE STANFIELD, Fortres, Scotland.

On Hostility to the PLO

Regarding "More PLO Ambiguity" (Editorial, Nov. 17):

Am I alone or are there others who do not understand why the Palestine National Council's declaration of statehood faces so much irrational hostility? The New York Times says that with the statement, "Palestinian extremists retain a license to kill." But who has been killing whom in greater numbers over the last year? The PLO's "implicit" recognition of Israel is apparently not good enough. But why, may I ask, should the PLO recognize Israel any more explicitly than Israel will recognize the PLO?

PEARL-ANGELIKA LEE, Antony, France.

Psychological Oversight

Regarding "Stop Knocking the Families That Get Along" (Meanwhile, Oct. 20):

William Leventon's critical review of the role of psychology in understanding human behavior is a stimulating one. If this science is to contribute to the understanding of human relationships, it cannot reduce a free, spiritual being to a pattern of stimulus-response to pain and comfort.

MARGARET KELLY, Dublin.

No Laughing Matter

I would like to laugh with Russell Baker's column "Picking on George," (Nov. 2): "Bush's mandate for sending members of the American Civil Liberties Union back to Russia" — but instead I'm crying. One need only refer in the same day's edition to the front-page report "Sakharov Criticizes Changes" to see there are no Soviet civil liberties. Much worse, with the election of George Bush, there will be still less civil liberty in the United States.

GEORGIA PINE, Baleares, Spain.

That Leaves Six

George Bush's election paves the way for the removal of a voice from the list of deadly sins.

DONALD ARTHUR, Munich.



The France of Today: It's Not All Wine and Roses

Regarding "No Longer 'the Enemy of the World'" (Opinion, Oct. 12):

I am an American who has lived in Paris for four years. My view of Paris, however, is not from a penthouse but from a working-class neighborhood full of immigrants struggling, as I do, to get by.

Richard Reeves either did not know about or refused to see the Paris and the France that I know. I could take him to neighborhoods that he would think I could show him beggars and drunks by the score in the Métro, or prostitutes and pimps in the faded Champ-Élysées area. And France is among the most heavily taxed nations of Europe.

Mr. Reeves speaks of "social tensions" as though France were immune to them. In Paris we belong to the Strike-of-the-Week Club. Transportation and other public services are routinely interrupted by powerful unions. Did I forget to mention French unemployment?

I have met many sentimental Francophiles like Mr. Reeves over

the years. I was one myself — until I discovered that France is just another country with a lot of problems.

PAUL KERSEY, Paris.

I read Mr. Reeves's article with interest, but I fear I do not share his idyllic view of our surroundings.

In fact avoid walking in the city at night, having been attacked no fewer than four times in the past seven years — twice as my fellow citizens looked on! The family values that Mr. Reeves applauds surely exist, but so do some harsher realities: the increasing number of elderly persons abandoned to their fate, the constantly growing bureaucracy and so on. The French — my butcher and cheese man are perfect examples of this — are still hard workers, but only if they can find a way around government regulations and tax audits.

The only France Mr. Reeves knows is one that is moving rapidly inward extinction.

MICHEL LABBAYE, Toulon, France.

Advertisement for 'The World's Rendezvous With Europe' series. Features a map of Europe with stars, several copies of the magazine, and text describing the series as a successful one from 1989. Includes contact information for the International Herald Tribune.

صكنا من الأصيل

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1988

WALL STREET WATCH

Arco Offers Subsidiary As Chemical Prices Peak

By ANDREA ADELSON
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Atlantic Richfield Co.'s plans to sell at least half its petrochemical subsidiary in an initial public offering early next year comes at a time when the chemical industry appears to be at its peak. Rising demand for commodity petrochemicals has driven prices up throughout the past year, and some companies expect 1988 earnings to reach levels not seen in more than five years.

But the market's reception to Arco's proposal for the subsidiary, Lyondell Petrochemical Co., will be affected by perceptions for the continued growth of basic industries, analysts said.

At least some institutional investors appear to be cautious about the chemical industry's immediate prospects, which may lead Arco's underwriters to lower the Lyondell offering price, set at \$30 to \$34 a share for 40 million shares.

The market's reception will be affected by perceptions for continued growth.

"We don't own any chemical stocks at the present time because of our feeling about the economy and because these are commodity companies," said John L. Keller, president of Corinthian Capital Co., an Englewood, Colorado, fund manager. "We don't want to be there when they start down."

Mr. Keller recently sold Corinthian's holdings in two other chemical companies at a profit.

Thomas Revey, managing director of Froyle, Revey Investment Co. in Los Angeles, observed, "My impression is that people are nervous about the future and leverage."

Although the fund, which manages \$570 million in institutional funds, is fully invested in equities, Mr. Revey said he had no plans to buy shares in chemical concerns.

Lawrence S. Speidell, trustee for Batterymarch Financial Management in Boston, holds a different view.

"Most investors are conditioned, after 20 years of decline, to sell at the first sign of spring," he said. "After such a long winter, I'd expect spring to last longer. I'd be inclined not to be too cynical about the offering."

Lyondell makes ethylene, propylene, methanol and gasoline in Houston and Channelview, Texas.

AFTER LOSSES of \$850 million since 1982, the company posted profits of about \$125 million in both 1986 and 1987, a turnaround reflecting improving business conditions and an operations overhaul that increased efficiency.

In the first nine months of 1988, Lyondell's earnings have increased nearly fivefold to \$184 million, compared with \$68 million in the comparable 1987 period, according to the company.

As a result, the outcome of the Lyondell offering will have an impact on Arco's stockholders, who have seen their share prices erode slightly because of the expected partial loss of Lyondell profits. The subsidiary's profits will be passed through to Arco throughout 1988. In the first nine months of the year, Arco earned \$1.2 billion.

Arco plans to use the proceeds from the offering for general corporate purposes and an expansion of its stock buyback program. Since 1985, Arco has repurchased 62 million shares. Analysts speculated that the company might also buy more oil and gas reserves.

"Arco has something rather specific in mind," said Don C. Bustos, an analyst at Duff & Phelps Inc. in Chicago. "I strongly believe they'll be making another acquisition." A possible target is Arco's exploration partner in Indonesia, Maxus Energy Corp., he said. In the past year, Arco bought properties from Teacoco Inc. and acquired Triconrol PLC.

Arco expects to clear \$1.5 billion, after taxes, in the Lyondell offering.

Bond May Sell His TV Stake

Hong Kong Deal Would Cut Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Bond Corp. International Ltd. is negotiating to sell its Hong Kong television holdings, a television executive said Thursday, in an apparent attempt to reduce the debt of Alan Bond's global empire.

Also Thursday, the senior Bond executive in London said Mr. Bond would have no problem paying on schedule next week for his latest share purchase in Lorrho PLC, the British trading conglomerate. Widespread speculation that the Australian entrepreneur would make a takeover attempt for Lorrho, in which he holds a 21 percent stake, has been tempered by worries about his debt load.

The executive, John Richardson, said the 48 million Lorrho shares purchased most recently would be paid for on Dec. 1, as had been agreed with brokers. He was responding to a media report that Bond Corp. had received unusual terms to defer payment.

The developments came one day after Bond Corp. Holdings, Mr. Bond's flagship company, released financial data to counter suggestions that it is overburdened.

A Bond spokesman said in Australia on Wednesday that the holding company's debt would fall below 4 billion Australian dollars (\$3.5 billion) in early 1989 because of recent or projected asset sales. That figure contrasts with a debt that Mr. Bond put at 7 billion Australian dollars last month.

In Hong Kong, Pung Shing-kwong, the company secretary of Television Broadcasts Ltd., said Thursday that Bond Corp. sold TVB executives that talks with an unidentified party about buying its 30.8 percent stake had "reached an advanced stage."

The news of a potential sale surprised market analysts. They noted that Peter Lucas, managing director of Bond Corp. International, said Nov. 11 that the cash-strapped company was not holding negotiations for the sale of any assets.

Analysts said the pending TVB sale could reduce the company's debt to about \$1 billion.



Production of Boeing aircraft, such as this 757, is being constrained by a huge backlog of orders.

Is Boeing Now Flying Too High?

Plane Maker Has to Struggle to Keep Up With Sales

By Robert E. Dallos
Los Angeles Times Service

SEATTLE — You don't have to be financially troubled to have problems. Take Boeing Co.

It is selling more airplanes than ever. It is making more money than ever. And, with an order backlog of more than 1,000 planes, its business outlook is superb far into the next decade.

But Boeing, the non-Communist world's largest maker of commercial airliners with more than 60 percent of the market, may be enjoying more success than it can handle.

"One of the problems we have today is a perception that we're doing very well," Frank A. Shrontz, Boeing's chairman and president, said. "And that makes it tough to convince both our employees and our suppliers that we need to get costs down."

"It's a lot easier to do when you're in a crisis than when you're not in a crisis."

Nowhere is the evidence of Boeing's boom more visible than at its huge facility in Renton, near Seattle.

On a recent day, there were 21 737 airliners in one of the hangars and nine 757s out door in various stages of completion. From the time the first metal is cut until a new 737 is ready to be flown takes four to six weeks. A 737 is completed every day and a half.

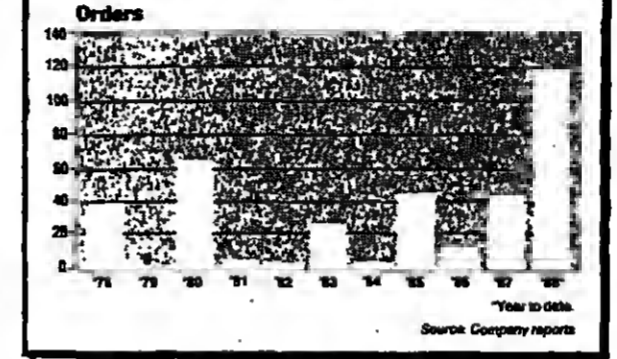
After the jet engines are installed, the planes are moved to a paint hangar where they are adorned with the names and insignias of their new owners.

Then the aircraft are pulled to a tarmac outside where the engines are tested. Finally, the new planes are flown to nearby Boeing Field, a company-owned facility where they are flight-tested before being turned over to their new owners.

The company builds four airliner types: the two-engine, narrow-body 737, which was introduced in 1968; the jumbo four-engine 747, introduced in 1970; the two-engine wide-body 767, introduced in 1982; and the 757, which entered service in 1983 and which has two engines and a narrow body but is bigger than the 737.

Boeing received orders for 366

Rising Orders for Boeing's 757



The New York Times

airliners worth \$19.9 billion during 1987. So far this year, the figures are 595 planes and \$28 billion. By Dec. 31, analysts predict, the total value of Boeing orders this year may exceed \$30 billion.

Industry observers said the company's backlog of orders stood at \$44.3 billion at the end of September, up from \$39.9 billion at the end of June. Lawrence Harris, who follows Boeing for the Los Angeles investment firm of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Inc., forecast that before the end of the year Boeing would have a backlog of \$51 billion.

But there is a reverse side to all this. While the production lines are humming, Boeing's executives complain that the glut of

See BOEING, Page 10

Pernod Wins Irish Distillers After Long Fight

DUBLIN — Pernod Ricard SA, the French beverages company, defeated Grand Metropolitan PLC on Thursday to take control of Irish Distillers Group for 285 million punt (\$440 million) after a six-month battle.

The Irish government, clearing the last of a series of obstacles to the Pernod takeover, ruled that the French company could proceed on condition that it not sell off any Irish Distillers' whiskey brands without permission.

Irish Distillers had sought out Pernod Ricard as a friendly alternative after Grand Metropolitan, the London-based beverage and foods group, made a hostile bid.

After the decision Thursday by the Irish minister of commerce and industry, Albert Reynolds, Grand Met allowed its bid to lapse.

The minister also ruled that Grand Met must reduce its Irish Distillers stake to no more than 30 percent.

Grand Met says it has control of 30.06 percent of Irish Distillers' shares, while Pernod holds 53.6 percent.

A Grand Met spokesman, Tim Halford, said the company was "content" to hold onto its minority stake in Irish Distillers.

"We have close links with Pernod around the world and a good working relationship with them," Mr. Halford said, adding that "we'll have to see what develops over the next few weeks."

This appears to open the possibility of future cooperation between the two leading shareholders in Irish Distillers, the world's only maker of Irish whiskey, which sells the Jameson, Bushmills, Powers and Paddy brands.

The minister said he would "prevent Pernod and Grand Met, if the latter remained a minority shareholder, from entering into any arrangement or agreement that would prevent, restrict or distort competition on the spirits market."

The bid by Pernod prevailed in the lengthy battle after surviving challenges in the British and Irish courts, before Britain's Takeover Panel and before the European Commission.

French Deficit Gets Bigger, Paris Reports

Agence France-Press

PARIS — France had a current account deficit of 9.8 billion francs (\$1.7 billion) in August, the Economics Ministry announced Thursday.

The ministry said the deficit was mainly the result of the large merchandise trade deficit for the month, which came to 9 billion francs.

In July, the current account deficit was 900 million francs, and it was 4.6 billion francs in August last year.

But for the first eight months of this year, the current account shows a shortfall of 6.8 billion francs, a sharp improvement over the deficit of 12.6 billion francs for the same period last year. The improvement trend had helped the French government defend the franc, which has been under pressure for devaluation.

Currency Rates

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	
Amsterdam	1.736	1.554	1.278	0.23	0.1518	—	5.302	1.345	1.602
Brussels (to)	35.7	46.8	20.7	1.14	2.1	18.32	24.95	0.714	—
Frankfurt	1.718	1.12	1.12	0.222	0.134	0.852	1.172	1.419	—
London (to)	1.825	1.12	1.318	10.757	2.370	3.598	65.95	2.675	22.395
Nielsen	1.294	2.343	74.14	217.50	—	69.88	35.44	86.77	10.35
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	5.86	10.77	3.112	—	0.297	3.078	0.163	4.078	4.94
Tokyo	171.8	223.4	70.51	26.7	0.52	0.41	3.388	0.23	—
Zurich	1.24	2.467	0.838	0.265	0.171	0.242	4.083	—	1.897
1 ECU	1.267	0.676	2.071	7.876	1.538	2.314	42.02	1.277	14.045
1 SDR	1.392	0.743	0.8	0.691	0.6	2.697	0.213	1.958	0.6

Closes in London, Tokyo and Zurich, if close in other centers. New York rates of 3 P.M. a. Commercial banks: b. To buy one pound; c. To buy one dollar; d. Units of 100; N.G.; not quoted; N.A.; not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	
Argentine	12.74	1.16	0.0008	4.12	—	220.00	5.49	2.267
Australia	1.554	0.68	0.63	1.420	0.23	1.574	0.603	0.603
Austrian sch.	13.28	1.16	0.0008	4.12	—	220.00	5.49	2.267
Bahia, Br. fr.	29.38	—	—	15.00	—	6.91	—	6.91
Brazilian cru.	548.94	—	—	174.00	—	70.70	—	70.70
Canadian \$	1.199	0.71	0.64	0.64	—	0.64	—	0.64
Chinese yuan	1.221	1.00	0.279	0.279	—	2.700	—	17.027
Danish krone	6.44	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	—	1.942	—	1.942
Egypt. pound	2.129	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	—	0.0001	—	0.0001

New York rates unless marked (local rates)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	3-month	6-month	9-month
Forward Sterling	1.828	1.829	1.829	1.829	1.829	1.829
Japanese yen	120.00	119.75	119.50	119.25	119.00	118.75
Deutsche mark	1.718	1.718	1.718	1.718	1.718	1.718

Source: Industrial Bank (Brazil); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAH (Bahia, riyal, dirham); Gabon (franc). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Rate	3-month	6-month	9-month	1-year
Discount rate	7%	7%	7%	7%
Call money	4%	4%	4%	4%
3-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
6-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
9-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
1-year interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%

Source: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Livestock Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).

Key Money Rates

Rate	3-month	6-month	9-month	1-year
Discount rate	7%	7%	7%	7%
Call money	4%	4%	4%	4%
3-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
6-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
9-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
1-year interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, Credit Lyonnais

Asian Dollar Deposits

Rate	3-month	6-month	9-month	1-year
Discount rate	7%	7%	7%	7%
Call money	4%	4%	4%	4%
3-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
6-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
9-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
1-year interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Assets	Yield
Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	7.48	—
26-day average yield:	—	—
Totals	—	—

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telestar.

Gold

Rate	3-month	6-month	9-month	1-year
Discount rate	7%	7%	7%	7%
Call money	4%	4%	4%	4%
3-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
6-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
9-month interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%
1-year interbank	4%	4%	4%	4%

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مركزنا الأصلي

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Soviet-Japanese Car Venture Is Being Discussed

TOKYO—Soviet industry officials have asked Japanese corporations to join in what would be the biggest business venture between the countries since World War II, officials said Thursday.

The Soviet Union has been offered to tour Japanese companies: two carmakers, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. and Suzuki Motor Co., and two major trading houses, Mitsubishi Corp. and Marubeni Corp.

The Soviet Union declined to discuss details of the proposal but said that Japanese press reports on the venture had been essentially correct.

According to the reports, Japan would provide technology to make 800 cars, and finance the building of a factory in the Soviet Union.

BOND: Sale Would Cut His Debt

(Continued from first finance page) sale could signal a withdrawal from the territory by Mr. Bond. His company is also rumored to be seeking a sale of its 50 percent stake in a recently completed Hong Kong office building, known as the Bond Center, which is estimated to be worth \$282 million.

in its shares, which were unchanged at 2.10 Hong Kong dollars (27 cents), on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

A Bond spokesman said a company statement would be released Friday. "There are one or two ingredients that need to be finalized," he said. He would not elaborate.

Bond Corp. International, 66 percent owned by Bond Corp. Holdings, went public in January 1987. Its investments range from telecommunications interests in Chile to Hong Kong properties.

The TVB stake cost the company more than \$200 million.

The press reports expressed doubts, however, whether Japan's government-controlled Import-Export Bank would approve loans for the project.

Japanese relations with Moscow have been strained since 1945, when Soviet forces occupied four small islands north of the main island of Hokkaido over which Tokyo claims sovereignty.

A senior official at the semi-governmental Japan Association for Trade with the Soviet Union said this was the biggest business offer Japan had received from Moscow since World War II. But he said he doubted it would be carried out.

Daimler Chief Urges Tight-Knit EC Arms Industry

By Ferdinand Protzman International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Western Europe must pursue a strategy of industrial restructuring, including closer cooperation between military and aerospace concerns, to remain competitive and close the technology gap with the United States and Japan, Daimler-Benz AG's managing board chairman, said in a speech delivered Wednesday evening in the French Senate.

before the companies grouped under Daimler's leadership, "can play in the top league of the international aerospace industry."

Mr. Reuter downplayed that notion, saying that acquiring control of MBB would simply put Daimler on par with French and British conglomerates.

West Germany's military-related industry consists of nearly 1,000 companies, employing about 300,000 workers, with sales of 20 billion DM (\$11.6 billion). With export sales restricted under West German law, the companies produce mainly for West Germany's armed forces.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of International Funds with columns for Fund Name, Class, and Price. Includes sections for Bond Funds, Equity Funds, and Money Market Funds.

BOEING: On a Wing, Airline Maker Struggles to Keep Up With Its Sales

(Continued from first finance page) orders has caused the company to be squeezed from all sides.

As the same time, Boeing's suppliers are being squeezed from all sides. Boeing's suppliers are being squeezed from all sides.

changed the wings, but he is sure as he moves the lavatories and the galley around — and that affects the plumbing and the wiring and the floor beams.

dered so far and plans to boost production from four to five a month by mid-1989.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices including Aluminum, Copper, Lead, Nickel, and Zinc.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices including Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices including Gas Oil, U.S. Dollars, and U.S. Treasuries.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices including 3-month bill, 6-month bill, and 1-year bill.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices including Call and Put options.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices including 3-month bill, 6-month bill, and 1-year bill.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices including 3-month bill, 6-month bill, and 1-year bill.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices including 3-month bill, 6-month bill, and 1-year bill.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes prices in Dollars, Swiss Francs, Deutsche Marks, Pounds Sterling, and Japanese Yen.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex: Matthew GREENE at 613595/F for further information.

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd.

DOLLAR: Nations Seek Stability

(Continued from page 1)

leading industrialized nations were willing to cooperate.

"The desire for cooperation has been shown and the market must understand this," he said.

Despite the dollar's decline, which has caused an upsurge in the Deutsche mark, the French franc "has behaved well within the European Monetary System" and its stability is not threatened, he said.

The franc is at the low end of its official fluctuation range against other EMS currencies, especially the Deutsche mark, but Mr. Bergey strongly reiterated his refusal to devalue the French currency.

"It is out of the question that we accept a realignment of EMS parities," he said. "The markets must be convinced of that."

A spokesman for the Finance Ministry said the G-7 finance ministers were scheduled to attend a meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington in April.

But he said Mr. Bergey had not given a specific timetable for a new G-7 session.

The last G-7 meeting took place at the IMF meeting in West Berlin in late September.

In Bonn, a spokesman for the West German Finance Ministry

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Closes, Thu., Wed. Includes Sterling, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, West German mark, Australian dollar, New Zealand dollar, Hong Kong dollar, Singapore dollar, Canadian dollar, US dollar.

confirmed that Mr. Stoltenberg believes that a meeting of the G-7 nations soon after Mr. Bush's inauguration is desirable.

"Mr. Stoltenberg also thinks that a meeting soon after the inauguration is desirable but there is no concrete date yet," the spokesman said.

Economists generally greeted the idea of a G-7 meeting early in Mr. Bush's presidency, but they said Mr. Bergey's remarks about the strength of the French currency thinking than fact.

"I think the invitation for a G-7 meeting belies Mr. Bergey's optimism about there being no pressure on the franc," Mr. Horne said.

"There is already considerable pressure," he said. "It's been hovering at the bottom of its EMS range. If the dollar falls toward 1.65 DM in the weeks ahead, that pressure will grow considerably worse."

The fact that other members of the G-7 are openly calling for a meeting is not unusual in itself, Mr. Wilmot said. But he said it was significant that West Germany and France made what amounts to a joint announcement.

"It looks like they don't much mind putting the screws on the Bush administration," Mr. Wilmot said. "They are telling him if something isn't done there could be big problems."

But even if a really credible, pretty stable debt reduction program is put in, what the markets are demanding—a program that can't be wriggled out of and that runs for several years—is really almost impossible.

"It would involve changing the whole U.S. budgeting procedure and the result might not necessarily be a stable dollar."

In London trading Thursday, the dollar fell to 121.03 yen, a postwar low there, from 121.25 yen Wednesday, and to 1.7145 DM from 1.7105.

The U.S. currency also sank to 1.4370 Swiss francs from 1.4404 francs, and to 5.8585 French francs from 5.8625 francs.

The pound held steady at \$1.875.

Trading was quiet because of the closing of U.S. markets for the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

World Stock Markets

Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 24

Large table of stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, London, Milan, Moscow, New York, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, and Zurich. Includes columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

Paris

Table of stock market data for Paris, listing various companies and their stock prices.

Toronto

Table of stock market data for Toronto, listing various companies and their stock prices.

Sales Stock

Table of sales stock market data, listing various companies and their stock prices.

Taiwan Buys Gold Bullion With Cash

TAIPEI — Taiwan is converting its mountain of hard cash into gold and is soon likely to overtake Japan as the world's largest buyer of the metal, according to bullion dealers.

The government, anxious to diversify foreign-exchange holdings of \$73 billion and cut its trade surplus, has been flying in plane loads of the precious metal and stashing it in vaults.

Taiwan imported about 311 tons of gold bars and coins worth about \$4.55 billion in the first 10 months of 1988 against only 40 tons a year earlier, according to Finance Ministry figures.

The Central Bank started buying huge quantities of gold late last year, but announced in July it would halt the purchases after Washington complained that this was an underhanded method of cutting the country's trade surplus.

But then came reports of clashes in Peru between striking copper miners and police, of disruptions of production in Zambia and Zimbabwe—the world's two largest copper producers—and of a dramatic reduction in supplies of copper in warehouses licensed by the Comex and also in London. All these factors helped set off a wave of buying.

"Despite all the negative computer readings for copper in recent weeks, it seemed that every bullish factor one could think of hit the market," said Bette Raptopoulos, the metals specialist at Prudential-Bache Securities. "This caused a frenzy of buying by the shorts up to the final bell."

Those who had sold copper short in the belief that they would be able to buy it back later at a lower price were stunned when the exchange reported that the amount of copper in licensed warehouses had plunged by 1,896 tons, to only 5,957 tons, as of Tuesday morning.

That is the lowest inventory since 1974, and it may well have declined an additional 1,000 tons Wednesday.

"The simple arithmetic of the situation is this: As of this morning there were roughly 15,000 December copper futures contracts outstanding. Each contract represented 25,000 pounds, or 12.5 tons, of metal. Meanwhile, Comex stocks total less than 5,900 tons," Ms. Raptopoulos said.

Put another way, the inventory covers only about 47% of the 15,000 December delivery contracts outstanding Wednesday morning.

While the number of contracts often exceeds the total amount of an underlying commodity, the disparity between Comex copper stocks and December contracts outstanding was enough to scare those who had sold the metal short and are obligated to deliver it.

Ms. Raptopoulos noted that copper stocks at the London Metal Exchange had also been falling.

"The trade estimates that LME copper stocks will probably be down about 10,000 tons by the end of this week," she said. "That will leave the LME with about 56,000 on hand next Monday. With Comex stocks so low, the LME's metal always important, has become even more so."

Prices on the London exchange rose further on Thursday, with standard copper cathodes for immediate delivery gaining £35 to

standing, and the market's focus is on the price of the next delivery, for December, which climbed 11.80 cents a pound, to \$1.546.

The previous record for December delivery, \$1.482, was set on Nov. 3. The contract's low, 64.1 cents, was posted on April 23, 1987.

Next Wednesday is the "first notice day" for December delivery. Starting that day, a short seller faces the prospect of a demand for delivery from the buyer, who holds the other side of the contract.

By H.J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK — The buying frenzy that gave copper prices their largest one-day rise on record on New York's Commodity Exchange was prompted by a dramatic reversal of the widespread belief that prices would continue to decline for a long time.

A pound of copper sold Wednesday for a record \$1.60 on the 55-year-old Comex.

The belief that prices were headed down had been buttressed by various computer trading programs that analysts rely on.

But then came reports of clashes in Peru between striking copper miners and police, of disruptions of production in Zambia and Zimbabwe—the world's two largest copper producers—and of a dramatic reduction in supplies of copper in warehouses licensed by the Comex and also in London. All these factors helped set off a wave of buying.

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OBLI - GULDEN Avis aux Actionnaires Convocation. Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de OBLI - GULDEN, Société d'investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

FINANCIAL NEWS FROM BAT INDUSTRIES. NINE MONTHS RESULTS. £1 = \$1.69 at 30.9.88 (\$1.88 at 31.12.87). 9 months to September 1988: PRE-TAX PROFIT £1,089m; EARNINGS PER SHARE 42.31p. 9 months to September 1987: PRE-TAX PROFIT £961m; EARNINGS PER SHARE 38.43p. Currency fluctuations had little net impact - at constant exchange rates turnover rose 4 per cent and operating profit was up 12 per cent to £1,108 million.

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BRITISH HOTELS

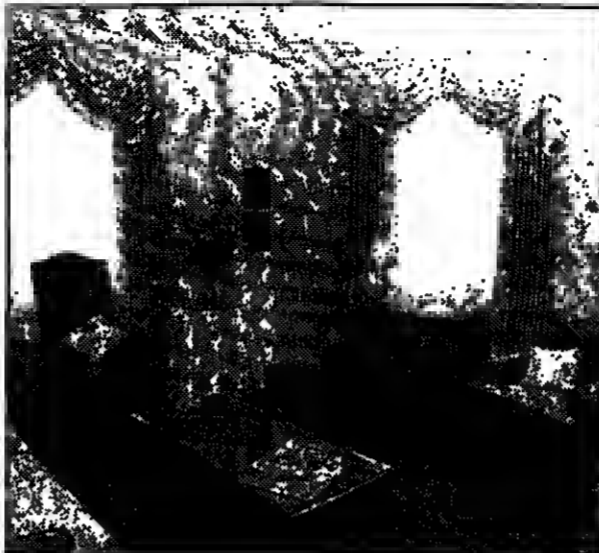
Set in handsome grounds and surrounded by mature parkland, The Oaks was built in the early eighteenth century for the son of the first Duke of Marlborough, one of Britain's great aristocratic families. Having undergone various changes over the years, in 1971 it was purchased by a famous European family of hoteliers with the intention of converting it into a luxury hotel. Today, as **The Royal Berkshire Hotel**, it is operated by Hilton International and boasts 65 bedrooms (including six suites) as well as the renowned Stateroom restaurant. Located in Sunninghill, Ascot, it is conveniently situated for both London airports and ideal for outings to Windsor Castle, Ascot Racecourse or the glories of the Berkshire countryside. For the sports enthusiast the hotel boasts its own well-equipped health center with squash courts, sauna and heated indoor Roman-style pool. Outside are tennis courts and two croquet lawns; a short drive away is Smith's Lawn Windsor and the Guards Polo Club, and the avid golfer may well be enticed by the knowledge that three of Britain's most famous golf courses — Swinley, Sunningdale and Wentworth — are equally and easily accessible.

Overlooking beautiful Lyme Bay in Torquay, the seaside resort on the sheltered south Devon coastline, **The Overmead Hotel** similarly evokes an era of gracious living. Originally known as the Villa Syracuse, in 1864 it welcomed Grand Duchess Marie of Russia and her entourage, which included Countess Alexandra Tolstoy. More prosaically, in 1900, the villa was used as a convalescent home for soldiers returning from the Boer War. Since 1966 as the **Overmead Hotel**, its original Victorian decor has been lovingly recreated; features such as the beautiful paneled foyer and its mosaic floor have been carefully restored. The dining room, with its corniced ceilings and bay windows, opens onto a verandah overlooking Lyme Bay. The comfortable bedrooms have adjoining bathrooms and also command sweeping views of the glorious coastline. Easily accessible from London by road or rail, Torquay is still a lovely place to take a weekend break from the pressures of City life.

The timeless delight of countryside living is similarly on hand in **The Dorset Square Hotel**, on the edge of Regents Park. Contained in two perfect Regency terraced houses in a peaceful garden square, it is ideally situated for the bustle of the West End shops and theater land, but equally close to the glories of Nash's great Regency terraces and the pastoral splendor of Regents Park. Children are made equally welcome, and enjoy the proximity to Madame Tussaud's, the Planetarium and the wonders of London Zoo.

Designed in the great English country house style, **Dorset Square Hotel** is a vibrant mix of colorful chintzes, with glorious arrays of flowers and welcoming open fires. All the bedrooms have particularly sumptuous grey and white Italian marble bathrooms and each has an individual color scheme and charac-

With Christmas just around the corner, the streets of London are filled with overseas visitors who have come to the capital to shop. It is here that they will revel in the delightful decorations that deck Regent Street, Oxford Street and Knightsbridge, and it is here that they will find that wee bit of England for the Christmas stocking. But, when one is tired of shopping in London, little more is required than a comfortable place to rest and to take a break, whether it be in a central London hotel or one of the many hotels in the countryside.



The Waldorf's dining room (left); a suite at The Westbury (right).

ter. The reception rooms are full of squashy sofas and snug corners to while away a pleasant hour with a good book, and the newly opened restaurant provides an intimate and restful background for a superb meal. Suites, starting at an eminently reasonable £150 (\$264) per night, are available in a separate building on the other side of the square. The largest of these boasts two double bedrooms, two baths and a glorious reception room with its own grand piano.

The Savoy, one hundred years old in 1989, is one of those great British institutions. This legend in its own lifetime, built on the north bank of the Thames, is conveniently located in The Strand between the City and the West End. Recently renovated and remodeled to preserve its original style and splendor, its American Bar remains the established meeting place for the rich and famous, and is still the one place in London where a perfect Martini can always be found.

Similarly, neither the River Restaurant with its evening dance band and panoramic views of the magnificent Thames waterfront, nor the famed Savoy Grill with its yew-paneled room and romantic harpist, will disappoint. Their cuisine is legendary, their service impeccable and their atmosphere unbeatable.

Also in London, **Trusthouse Forte** has achieved an elegant double with **The Westbury** and **The Waldorf**. **The Westbury**, on the corner of Conduit Street and New Bond Street in the heart of London's exclusive Mayfair, is one of the better kept secrets of any capital city. When it opened its doors to the public in the 1950s, it was heralded as the first luxury hotel to be built in London's West End for more than twenty years. Designed by Michael Rosenauer with simple uncluttered lines, its variety of individually designed rooms offer comfort and quiet elegance to the jaded traveler. All the rooms have individually controlled air-conditioning and bathrooms as well as 24-hour room service and cable television. The hotel's famed Polo Restaurant prides itself on delicious French cuisine, notable fish dishes and seasonal changes of menu.

The Waldorf offers comforts of a different style. Its name evokes the famous New York hotel, but the Waldorf in London is essentially English. Set in the heart of London's theaterland, at the bottom of Drury Lane on the Aldwych, it is synonymous with a grand age. While the bedrooms all offer unparalleled comfort and service, it is the public rooms for which the Waldorf is rightly renowned.

The serene, classically decorated Waldorf Restau-

rant overlooks **The Palm Court**, lit with a thousand tiny lights. Attentive staff serve aperitifs while the pre-theater supper menu offers a choice of four different starters, followed by a mouthwatering selection of delicacies. At £13.50 per head, it is a treat within the reach of most.

The **Inter-Continental Hotel Group**, with 100 hotels in 48 countries worldwide, is a major presence in London with five top-class hotels, all synonymous with opulence. **The Inter-Continental at Hyde Park Corner** has one of the most enviable sites in London overlooking Green Park and Buckingham Palace Gardens. **The Mayfair**, **The Britannia**, **The Forum** and **The Portman** are all situated in the heart of the West End and offer boundless comfort with standards of service found only in luxury hotels. Convenient for shopping, theaters, restaurants and the major tourist sights, these five hotels are ideal spots for whiling away a wet, winter's weekend in the lap of luxury. **Inter-Continental** offers unbeatable weekend breaks from £69 per night for two at all their London hotels and at the **Inter-Continental Hotels** in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

In Chiltern Street, a quiet residential area of Victorian dwellings close to Baker Street, **The Blandford Hotel** offers a comfortable option to those who wish to be a short walk from the bustle of Oxford Street and the main shopping area of the West, but do not wish to pay the price of the premier hotels.

In Knightsbridge, which backs on to the primarily residential area of Belgravia, the **Linbar Classic Hotels** Group has achieved something of a coup with its



Christmas lights on Regent Street.

three hotels. **The Executive**, **The Willett** and **The Diplomat** have all been created from private houses, while preserving their period features. **The Executive** possesses a beautiful Wedgwood reception area, with the walls and ceilings of the lobby and elegant Regency staircase covered in delicately worked Wedgwood cameos. The rooms in this comfortably compact hotel are all pleasantly appointed and, in the warm rose-hued parlor, gargantuan breakfasts are served daily.

The Four Seasons Hotel and **Number Eight** also offer comfort and convenience at a reasonable price. While **The Four Seasons** in Gloucester Place is close to the West End, the **Number Eight** in South Kensington is set in a quiet cul-de-sac in the heart of London's museum district. Both are ideally situated for ease of access to road and rail links to the airports and to the exhibition centers of West London.

The Observatory House Hotel in Hornon Street, London W8, was constructed in the late nineteenth century by the same craftsmen who built the nearby Albert Hall. A handsome red brick Victorian building, it stands on the site of an old observatory which was built in 1831. Considerable efforts have been made to preserve the Edwardian interior and this works to great effect. With its discreet and pleasant staff, it recreates the atmosphere of a prosperous turn-of-the-century townhouse.

A further option for the long-term visitor to London is the service apartment, **Huntingdon House**, an elegant block of furnished apartments in Kensington, is perfectly positioned for access to all London's major attractions. The one-, two- or three-bedroom apartments each have a private entrance and offer hotel standards of service and comfort with the added privacy and independence of one's own home.



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International Herald Tribune

City Ballet At 40

Preserving the High Standards Of Balanchine

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — George Balanchine is dead. Any appraisal of the New York City Ballet on its 40th anniversary must begin with this fact and its finality. As the City Ballet prepares to celebrate its first four decades, the question of its future direction becomes as important as its contribution to the past.

The truth—for many, so hard to face—is that five years after Balanchine's death the City Ballet is no longer Balanchine's company. Young dancers who never knew the troupe's founding choreographer have begun to fill the ranks and, if schooled in the style of his ballets, they are also affected by the new choreography they dance.

While maintaining his repertory and paying allegiance to his moral and stylistic inspiration, Balanchine's successors are justifiably determined not to look only to the past. The troupe they direct remains a preeminent model of contemporary classicism.



Peter Martins overseeing the company: "We have gone through what seemed an endless tunnel."

THE company established by Balanchine and Lincoln Kirstein opened a new season Tuesday at the New York State Theater by "re-creating" the first program that marked its beginning. On Oct. 11, 1948, at the City Center of Music and Drama, the young creative troupe presented three Balanchine ballets that were seen Tuesday in the same order: "Coccoro Barocco," "Orpheus" and "Symphony in C."

No straight line has charted the course of the company's history. Obviously, the City Ballet of today—Kirstein is general director, Peter Martins and Jerome Robbins jointly are artistic directors—is not the same troupe that existed 40 years ago or even at Balanchine's death on April 30, 1983.

For the first time, the City Ballet seems to be emerging from a state of transition, albeit one masked by an aesthetic continuity stemming from Balanchine's especially strong legacy. As the Danish-born Martins (clearly no New York native) puts it, "It's as if you're in the Holland Tunnel with the windows closed and all you want to see is

New Jersey. All of a sudden, it's there. We have gone through what seemed an endless tunnel."

Whether the City Ballet has arrived at any fixed destination is open to debate. Unlike Mikhail Baryshnikov, whose first seven years as director of American Ballet Theater were filled with turmoil, including dismissals and departures of major dancers, Robbins and Martins have had a relatively smooth ride.

Unlike Balanchine, they have not been publicly criticized by their own ballerinas, as Balanchine was when Suzanne Farrell left the company in 1969 because she felt the choreographer had been unfair to her husband, Paul Mejia. Earlier, Balanchine's former wife, Maria Tallchief, had announced that, while she did not mind being

listed alphabetically, she did object to being treated alphabetically within the troupe.

The company is not immune, however, to what Kirstein calls "intermission omniscience, that is, gossip and preference," which he defines as "the negative influence of self-appointed keepers of the flame."

Amid the speculations of ballerinas, nonetheless, there are legitimate questions. For some, the company is standing still, which usually translates as a dislike for the ballets of the two choreographers Balanchine favored most within the company: Robbins and Martins. For others, the change is too sharp, leading to claims that the Balanchine ballets are not danced as they once were. The truth is that the company, suffering no major defections, has

rolled onstage with machine-like efficiency, thrusting forward a new generation of dancers that looks as excellent as it is uniform.

If there is one major criticism to be made it is that more attention has been paid to keeping up this uniformly high level than to singling out new individuals as the principals of the future. Certainly, the company has been affected by the fact that one of the greatest choreographers of all time is no longer pouring out ballets into its repertory.

At the same time, the Balanchine ballets that still make up City Ballet's profile continue to define the high standards that enable the company. Somewhat unfairly, these same standards imply that Balanchine's successors will always be compared

to him. The company still boasts one of the 20th century's major choreographers in Robbins.

And while Martins—the best of the neo-Balanchine choreographers—will probably rank higher in reputation than is now apparent, his contribution lies also in his superior knowledge of classical technique. The level of classical dancing can only rise by feeding dancers new works in that idiom or by teaching its encyclopedic range and fine points.

Martins is, above all, conversant with Balanchine's modernization of classical technique. Watch Martins demonstrate a simple classroom step known as *tendu*, in which a foot brushes forward on the floor

Continued on page 15

CRITICS' CHOICE

MILAN

Rossini Opens La Scala

Rossini dominates the opening weeks of the season of the Teatro alla Scala, with a new production of "William Tell" the composer's final stage work, scheduled for opening night Dec. 7. Riccardo Muti conducts and the staging will be by Luca Ronconi. The cast will have Giorgio Zancanaro in the title role, with the tenor Chris Merritt as Arnold and Lella Cuberli and Cheryl Studer alternating as Mathilde. On Dec. 22, the composer's rarely performed "L'occasione fa il ladro" enters the repertory in a production mounted for the Rossini Festival of Pesaro by the late Jean-Pierre Ponnelle.

The Future of Cities

"World Cities and the Future of the Metropolis" is the ambitious title of the revised Triennale, the 17th edition and the first in 20 years, at the Palazzo dell'Arte until Dec. 18. Included are photographic exhibitions, films, graphics, design and art relating to urban life. Fifteen countries, plus the European Community and the United Nations are sponsoring exhibitions. The UN Development Program's audio-visual display, "The Urban Foot: Architects of Tomorrow's Cities," presents "people-oriented" approaches to housing and urban problems it has employed in the Third World.

LONDON/PARIS

Elliott Carter at 80

Among celebrations of the 80th birthday of the American composer Elliott Carter are concerts Dec. 12 and 13 in London's South Bank Centre. Pierre Boulez conducts the Ensemble InterContemporain on the 12th in a program including Carter's Oboe Concerto, while the Arditi Quartet plays his "Pentode" and String Quartet No. 4, then the next day adds the first three quartets. On Dec. 19 at the Théâtre Renaud-Barrault in Paris, Boulez conducts an all-Carter program.

LAUSANNE

Béjart at Home

Béjart Ballet Lausanne will be at its home base from Dec. 5 to 18 with three programs of choreographies by Maurice Béjart. Dec. 5 to 8 at the Palais de Beaulieu features the European premiere of "Fiat," set to songs by Edith Piaf. Dec. 10 to 13 brings a new work set to music by Mahler, as well as the recent "Château-Mistima-Péron." Dec. 15 to 18 is a revival of the full-length "Malraux ou la Métamorphose des Dieux."

WIESBADEN

A Millennium of Russian Art

The Wiesbaden Museum is the final stop, after Moscow and Schleswig, for the exhibition "1,000 Years of Russian Art," a show of 452 works, the majority sacred art, staged to commemorate the millennium of Russian Orthodox Christianity. The oldest of the works on view are from Kievan Russia, whose ruler Vladimir I became Russia's first Christian ruler. The show's centerpiece is the display of 160 icons dating from the 13th to the 20th centuries. (Shown is an image of St. Nicholas, circa 1300, from Novgorod.) Also on view are 160 objects by medieval goldsmiths, frescoes, staves and illuminated books. The exhibits have been gathered from 16 Soviet museums including the Hermitage, the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and the collection of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. The show, until Jan. 29, stresses the community of Russian art, as illustrated by traditional motifs in the 18th- to 20th-century paintings, including works by Kandinsky, Malevich and other 20th-century artists.

Leacock Returns to the Home of Cinema Vérité

by Mike Zwerin

PARIS—It's more a new incarnation than a change of address. Ricky Leacock has switched from Boston to Paris, from teaching to learning, from film to tape, from alcohol to Alcoholics Anonymous and from Richard to Ricky. Watch Ricky shoot from a Parisian rooftop with his tiny camera like a 67-year-old boy with a new toy.

He made his first documentary film, about his father's banana plantation in the Canary Islands, in 1935 at the age of 13. Although he is British by birth and has worked mostly in the United States, the style of filmmaking he put into feature-length practice became known by the French name Cinema Vérité.

On leave from his post as head of the Department of Film he founded at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1969, he has come to Paris to work for the first time. "We worked in the States but the interest was always here," he said. "It was so exciting here in the '60s. Godard and I used to have wonderful fights," he recalled, referring to the director Jean-Luc Godard.

"It was an explosion. Our work was considered important, it was discussed in the media. Even when people disagreed with what we were doing it was wonderful. I love the French because they feel that if you agree there's no point in having lunch. There is a certain joy in disagreement here that is productive."

Educated in British secondary schools, Leacock graduated from Harvard with a degree in physics. He was a combat photographer in the U.S. Army during World War II. In 1946, he worked as a cameraman on "Louisiana Story," a film by the documen-

tary pioneer Robert Flaherty, a key figure in the early development of the form that the Soviet filmmaker Dziga Vertov called Kino Pravda in the '20s and that was translated into Cinema Vérité by the historian Georges Sadoul in 1948. Inadequate technology made Vertov's desire to "combine science with cinematic depiction in the struggle to reveal truth... to decipher reality" impossible until the '60s, when Leacock and younger men like D.A. Penne-

I'm no longer interested in big projects. I want to shoot something without worrying whether it's important or not.

baker, Albert Maysles, Frederick Wiseman and a few others developed lighter, more mobile, sensitive and silent 16mm cameras and quality wireless sound synchronization.

They made it possible for a 16mm motion picture camera to serve as, in Leacock's words, a "journalist's notepad." It was possible to take the camera in the story—without tripods, cables or heavy lights—rather than the other way around, to make feature-length films about real people in uncontrolled situations without written dialogue, direction, story line or recreated events.

Cinema Vérité dealt with what Vertov called "a different kind of truth." It opened the way for the "new journalism" of writers

like Tom Wolfe and Hunter S. Thompson; for the Living Theatre, the films of Andy Warhol, Godard, Jonas Mekas, John Cassavetes and others who were searching for more spontaneity.

The instinct of the cameraman—who in fact assumes directorial responsibility—is essential in Cinema Vérité, which later came to be called Direct Cinema. There will only be one take. There is an obvious parallel with jazz, where the improvising instrumentalist becomes the composer. Some elements of Direct Cinema were incorporated into commercial filmmaking. For a shot of "realism," a publicity spot will include an unsteady hand-held effect, which engages Leacock. "In the old days," he said, "we were doing our darndest to hold that heavy 16mm camera steady. It wasn't easy. It took a lot of practice. Now they deliberately make it unsteady. Why do they have to dehumanize everything?"

One premise behind both the form and content of Cinema Vérité was sociological, to democratize filmmaking, to allow more people to make films. The fact that Leacock's pictures were financed by large corporations is amazing given his political past. "I used to be what is referred to in America as a 'card-carrying Communist,' although I don't recall ever having a card," he said. "Not that it's an obsession or anything, but now I wonder how I could have been so wrong. Never mind, I was a serious Marxist." It is also amazing given the aleatoric nature of the form, which involves throwing out the game plan in the middle of the game.

But "Harvard impresses a lot of people," he said, and much of the credit goes to Leacock's associate Robert Drew, who also

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Ricky Leacock: Putting Paris on tape.

The Mean Streets of Chandler's Los Angeles

by Joseph Fitchett

RAYMOND CHANDLER'S novels, propelling private eye Philip Marlowe down mean streets in 1940s Los Angeles, etched the city's image on the world's imagination.

Chandler, who arrived in Los Angeles in 1913 after being educated in England, had a lifelong love-hate affair with the city. "We've got the flash restaurants and night clubs... the raffish of a big hard-boiled city with no more personality than a paper cup.... Real cities have something else, some individual bony structure under the muck. Los Angeles has Hollywood," he wrote in "The Little Sister."

In the nearly 50 years since his first book appeared, Chandler's city has fascinated and haunted readers in many languages as

a moral vision of a city promising paradise but delivering corruption.

Chandler's half-real, half-phantom geography teases visitors to the city, which is offhandedly marking the centennial of the writer's birth. Until Jan. 15, the University of California at Los Angeles, offers a small show of memorabilia, including pulp magazines that carried his early short stories.

The special feel of Los Angeles has been consistently betrayed into American urban anonymity in numerous movies made from Chandler's books, including the best-known, "The Big Sleep," directed by Howard Hawks in 1942, written by William Faulkner and starring Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall. But the footsteps of Chandler's hero, moving compulsively "down these mean streets... in search of

a hidden truth" still echo through modern literature.

Chandler's gritty city can still suddenly come into focus in brief vignettes in Los Angeles today. A long tile corridor is lined with pebble-glass doors announcing in black lettering on their panes the services of lawyers and doctors and the occasional private detective. The Rex restaurant has an Art Deco decor evoking the flamboyant splendor of the gambling ship anchored offshore from Santa Monica, the model for Chandler's corrupt oceanside locality, Bay City. Or the "Spanish Colonial" mansions, set among manicured trees and exotic flowers in Beverly Hills, that offered Chandler his images of respectable facades concealing botchouse decay.

Visitors interested in retracing Marlowe's capers can procure the Raymond

Chandler Mystery Map of Los Angeles, a gaudy little item whose appearance parodies the lurid jackets of his mystery stories. The map, produced by Aaron Silverman and Molly Maguire and sold for \$4.95, pinpoints specific addresses (or reasonable approximations) of Chandler's fictional settings. The authors say that they have sold more than 10,000 maps, including lots to Italians and Japanese. More informative is "Raymond Chandler's Los Angeles," a \$25 book by Elizabeth Ward and Alain Silver.

Chandler set readers right about some directions the city has taken since. Its monotonous, smog-afflicted weather gets only worse. A famous passage, from his story "Red Wind," described the dry winds that blast the city in autumn. "There was a desert wind blowing that night. It was one of those hot dry Santa Anas that come

down through the mountain passes and curl your hair and make your nerves jump and your skin itch. On nights like that every booze party ends in a fight. Meek little wives feel the edge of the carving knife and study their husbands' necks."

Another Angeleno hallmark is traffic jams. Increasingly, they seem to turn the system of freeways into a 650-mile gridlock. By the time the first one was built, Chandler had been writing detective stories for eight years, since being fired, at 44, from his oil-company executive job for drinking and secretary-chasing. His first book, "The Big Sleep," published in 1939 to immediate success, established Marlowe, whose colorful wisecracks—"he looked about as inconspicuous as a tarantula on a

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سكزانت الأصل

WEEKEND

Modern Japan's Heart of Darkness

by Vincent Canby

TOKYO — Throughout Mitsu Yanagimachi's "Fire Festival" ("Himatsuri"), one of the finest films to be made here in recent years, there recurs a series of images that are initially funny but which, as the film progresses, become increasingly disturbing. Kimiko, a prostitute at the end of her prime, has returned to the small fishing village where she grew up. She's broke and at her wit's end but unflinchingly cheerful as she goes about her bawdy business. When she's all dolled up in short, tight-fitting dresses and spiky high heels, she strides. When she puts on a traditional kimono, with the obi tied in the back, she takes smaller, ladylike steps. Whatever she's wearing, however, Kimiko can't help but sashay, sometimes more broadly than others. Underneath the frequently hoisted or removed clothing, she is the same desperate woman. Only the fashions change. The story of Kimiko is not the main concern of "Fire Festival," but it reinforces the enormous power of a movie that, above all else, is about the shifting, contradictory impulses shaping contemporary Japan. More than the films being made in any other country today, Japanese films illustrate what's happening in their land of origin, but then Japan's growing influence as a great economic power is so apparent that only a mountain hermit could remain untouched. It's evident in every aspect of Japanese life and in particular in the content of their movies. These come in all sizes, shapes and degrees of awareness: sophisticated satires whose subject is social change itself; poetic, quintessentially Japanese dramas in which ancient Shinto and Buddhist beliefs are tested against the demands of the new society; and cheap, violence-laden exploitation pictures, exemplified by what are called the "betop high school" movies, which glamorize the lives of brainless youth on the rampage. Now it seems that the "Japaneseness" of Japanese movies, which is their glory, might also be subjected to the same sort of pressures that have drastically altered everything else in this country, from the Tokyo skyline to Japanese tourism. Since the Meiji Restoration 120 years ago and the subsequent opening of Japan to outside influences, the Japanese have had their share of cultural shocks, none greater than the physical devastation wreaked during the closing days of World War II, followed by military defeat and the Allied occupation. Yet the changes taking place in Japan today, though far more pleasant, are no less profound and disorienting, and the resulting uncertainty is the concern common to all of the more serious new Japanese films. Representing Japan at the Hawaii International Film Festival next week will be "So What" by Naoto Yamakawa, whose earlier film, the neo-Godardian "New

Morning of Billy the Kid," marked him as one of the more promising of the younger new directors. One of the film's principal locations is a roadhouse called the Norson Welles (sic), frequented by the film's four protagonists, high school pals who are trying to form a rock band. The Norson Welles stands near a small town so far from Tokyo that the young heroes feel as if they are in Siberia or, possibly, Alaska, which is a little bit farther away. Hiroshi, the ringleader, and his friends hang out at the roadhouse after school, drinking beer and talking about the future. The walls are hung with photographs of John Lennon, Jimi Hendrix and other idols who, one boy says with respect, "died for their music." Except for their music, the pals are as aimless as their somewhat older counterparts in Fellini's "I Vitelloni."

THE boys lack for nothing in the way of middle-class comforts. Most of the time, they practice in a barn owned by an old farmer who regards their electronically amplified music with baffled resignation, but the cows keep interrupting rehearsals. "If you don't have money," says one of Hiroshi's pals, "you don't have anything." Somebody suddenly has an in-

spiration: "Hey, why don't we give a concert?" They do, but the results, while not exactly tragic, do not lead up to a Mickey Rooney-Judy Garland, "Babes in Arms" triumph. The film's ending is muted, much like that of "I Vitelloni." "So What" is certainly not a silly film. It's not a betop high school movie, but it seems caught halfway between its genuinely Japanese concerns and a style that could be American or French or Italian, just about anything. Except for the language and the actors, it would appear to be stateless. Stateless is absolutely the last word one would ever use about Yanagimachi's "Fire Festival," which was shown at the 1985 New York Film Festival and which seems to have had as much trouble finding an audience in Japan as it did in the United States. This eerie, complex film represents the kind of splendid Japanese work that may be in as much need of support and protection these days as its spectacular southern Honshu landscapes. Though environmental protection could be said to be one of the movie's concerns, it is chiefly interested in Japan's amishic heritage that, as Shintoism, has survived from prehistory to this present age of remarkable transitions. Yanagimachi's screenplay takes as its inspiration the bare bones of

and good-humored, guiltless womanizer who lives in a seaside village about to be developed into a fancy resort. In the course of a series of mysterious epiphanies, in the mountains where he chops trees and at sea where he fishes at night, Tatsuo finds himself in the thrall of the landscape whose gods and demons he has been challenging all his life. Urged by the members of his family to sell out to the developers of the new resort, Tatsuo calmly selects an alternate course. "Fire Festival" has much of the blunt power of Greek tragedy. Though the landscapes are beautiful, they are not mere scenery. They



Mitsu Yanagimachi's "Fire Festival" has the blunt power of Greek tragedy.

are the world according to Tatsuo. Tatsuo doesn't fight change. By embracing change in his manner, he affirms his identification with nature. "Fire Festival" is not a film that could have come from any other culture, in any other time. As with many of the best Japanese films of the past, the foreigner can't possibly comprehend all of the various levels of "Fire Festival" without program notes. Who wants program notes? I do, at least when the film is of the eccentric richness of "Fire Festival."

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"I'll not only be flying Lufthansa, I'm going to buy some of their stocks."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



Leacock Continued from page 13

went to Harvard. Drew was a former picture editor and reporter for Life Magazine who wanted to apply the techniques of Life-style photojournalism to motion pictures. His dream, said Leacock, was "to make big network programs like a Robert Capa photograph. But once everything becomes that organized and expensive it usually gets clumsy and manages to kill itself. We had a lot of fun despite our differences, but Robert's dream was in a sense my nightmare." "Primary," about the 1960 Wisconsin Democratic primary between Hubert H. Humphrey and John F. Kennedy (Leacock is sure the Harvard connection helped get Kennedy's approval), one of his best-known films, is considered a breakthrough. "For the first time," Leacock said, "we were able to walk in and out of buildings, up and down stairs, film in taxis, all over the place, and get synchronous sound." But the breakthrough was more than technical, it was one of the first times that television played a role in forming the "image" of a presidential candidate. Leacock shot two of the scenes alone, without any technical assistance. Leacock is in the back seat of the car shooting with an amateur camera as Humphrey talks about the countryside and the weather. "I'm sure he forgot who I was," he recalled. "He probably thought I was somebody's uncle." It is a rainy day and the windshield wipers emphasize the candidate's robotic cadence. Leacock remembered: "All of us working on the film went into it as sort of knee-jerk liberals. We appreciated Humphrey's voting record and what we probably thought about Kennedy was that he was too rich and his father was a fascist. But Humphrey turned out to be a pompous bore, every time he opened his mouth he put his foot in it." Kennedy is in his hotel room on election eve. Leacock had concealed a microphone in the ashtray, and another microphone attached to the camera caught room ambience. Leacock "got lost in a big easy chair in a corner. The camera was in my lap. I was shooting from the hip you might say. I'm sure he had absolutely no idea I was filming." Kennedy's charm and intelligence were obvious throughout the film (Leacock swears to objective editing). In answer to the question, "Does the presence of the camera change the events it is filming?" Leacock replied: "Not if the subjects are more interested in what they are doing than the fact that you're filming them. I once did a Cinema Verite commercial for a British tea company. We were shooting in the house of a woman who had five children. She was getting them off to school, combing their hair, making tea, wiping their faces, making sure they had handkerchiefs. It was tedious, it was wonderful, I was filming my heart away. As the last child went out the door, she turned to me and said: 'Now, Mr. Leacock, what can I do for you?' The answer was: 'Nothing.'"

Chandler Continued from page 13

slice of angel food"—were not tough guy slang but Chandler's poetic contrivance. In tune with America's romance with cars, Marlowe inevitably retreats to his Oldsmobile convertible in moments of stress. These days no one would dream of pleasure-cruising by car from Hollywood to Venice to Malibu. The dream of a car city has curdled with excess. Chandler also sometimes worked as a screenwriter. He helped write Alfred Hitchcock's "Strangers on a Train" (1951), adapted from Patricia Highsmith's book. It was an unhappy assignment for Chandler, a shy man who perfected his own prose with the idealistic passion that critics have detected beneath Marlowe's hard-boiled patter. The studios have gone now. Money and power in Basel-town these days come from television. Big new money in Los Angeles, dwarfing even entertainment exports to middle America, comes from the Pacific, which sends rich immigrants and trade. The streets are changing their feel as the city's ethnic fabric becomes increasingly Asian and Central American. Celebrated restaurants—the modernistic Spago's or the traditional Polo Lounge in the Beverly Hills Hotel—still offer scenes described by Chandler in the Foie



سكرا من الاصل

WEEKEND

City Ballet

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and then snaps back in front of the other. If most ballet dancers brush that foot front and back evenly, Martins will insist, Balanchine-style, on a more vivid accent and make the front foot shoot forward. This *rendu* is energized, the hallmark of City Ballet dancing.

The telly sheet, in the post-Balanchine era is easy to draw up. The Balanchine style, the company's signature and legacy, has been preserved.

The standard of dancing, already brilliant, has been maintained and, in the male ensemble, even bettered. Damian Woetzel and Jeffrey Edwards are prime examples. On the other hand, the senior ballerinas do not seem challenged from the ranks. Patricia McBride, Merrill Ashley, Kyra Nichols, Heather Watts, Maria Calegari, Darci Kisler and, until her recent hip operation, Farrell, have been highly visible.

Paradoxically, it may have been Martins's initial impulse to give too many inexperienced corps members a chance at solo roles in Balanchine ballets that has kept any from developing further. Spread thin, much of this talent was not groomed or coached. In his own ballets, however, Martins's has prominently featured Wendy Whelan, Margaret Tracy and Allison Brown, suggesting they will get more attention.

The Balanchine repertory has been maintained with respect under a staff headed by Rosemary Dunleavy, the ballet mistress appointed by Balanchine. There have been a few revivals, and Kirstein has enhanced several productions by commissioning new décor.

New works have been introduced, mainly by Robbins and Martins. Nearly every company in the world has vainly asked Robbins for premieres, and the majority of those he has composed in the 1980s still show the master's touch. Among Martins's ballets, a number of recent works to Baroque music show off the quality that audiences admire — his inventiveness in the neo-classical style.

Nonetheless, the 1988 American Music Festival, organized by Martins in the spring with the participation of guest choreographers, met with a sharply divided response. To generate a continuing controversy, by making the festival a litmus test of Martins's artistic policy, it is to magnify the kind of festival that had already run its course in 1981 under Balanchine.

The weakness of past festivals was the number of mediocre ballets by several house choreographers, none of which has survived. There is no question that the house choreographers did a better job this time around; the major difference was that there were no Balanchine premieres to balance the clinkers.

Perhaps the company's greatest achievement is that it has survived at all within the precarious history of ballet. As highly personalized a troupe as this one, molded by Balanchine's artistic vision, is not comparable to a state-supported institution on the European model. If the company is where it is today this is because its every eventuality was prepared for, albeit by trial and error, by men of vision and practicality.

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Jerome Robbins, one of the 20th-century's major choreographers, rehearses City Ballet's Maria Calegari and Alexandre Proia.

For Some Directors, The Car Is the Star

by Richard Laermer

THE film's director had loved the car for years and said the man who wrote the original story was a "true car buff." He added that, after the shooting was completed, the cars used in the film were sold at an auction for up to \$150,000 each.

He isn't talking about "Tucker: The Man and His Dream," this year's film about a fantastic car. The director Ken Hughes is speaking about his 1968 fantasy film, "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," based on a story by Ian Fleming.

Hughes was among the first to feature a car in the lead role of a movie, but he was by no means the last. "Tucker," Francis Ford Coppola's story of the brass Preston Thomas Tucker, an American visionary who built the Tucker Torpedo in the 1940s, jolted Hughes when he first heard about it.

"I thought, 'I was the first person to star a car in a movie. Why didn't I think of a movie about a Tucker?'"

In fact, movies inspired by cars go back at least as far as 1944. That was when King Vidor released "An American Romance," an ambitious project about the fictitious visionary Steve Dagos (played by Brian Donlevy). Loosely based on the life of the immigrant automobile pioneer Walter P. Chrysler, the story traced Dagos's life from off-the-beat steelworker to powerful car manufacturer.

William Ludwig, the scriptwriter, called it "the first ever to look at industry solely from the standpoint of industry." Rather than concentrate on the type of car the hero produces, "An American Romance" observed the industrial revolution, recounting how car manufacturing progressed from being only a dream to becoming the wave of the future.

The film was plagued with problems, said Ludwig. In 1944, a director who wished to shoot car assembly line ran into wartime restrictions. Since cars were not produced for civilian use, Vidor had to persuade the Ford Motor Co. to lease him a plant and sell him 30 cars — and to allow him to hire workers to disassemble and put these expensive props together.

In the 1950s, when autos had become a routine part of mainstream life, a car could be a feature player in a story about people. The British director Henry Cornelius's successful 1953 romp, "Genevieve," concentrated on two bickering couples who raced each other and several other contestants in the London-to-Brighton commemorative run. The men were competitive; the women, unhappy.

American filmmakers took another decade to work out the kinks in car movies and by 1964, "Goldfinger" had factored cars strongly into its plot, most notably 007's Aston Martin with its gadgets and wizardry. One of the film's biggest challenges was

the scene in which a villain brought a new Lincoln (with a dead body inside) to a junk wrecker. When Albert R. Broccoli, the producer of the Bond series, sent the car to be crushed, the wreckers could see no reason to destroy a perfectly good automobile. They fought the producer but, since the script demanded it, the car eventually was flattened.

In 1968, "Bullitt" made the sleek new Mustang a coveted symbol of male virility. Peter Yates's precedent-setting car chase featured a steely-eyed Steve McQueen flying over the hills of San Francisco in his sporty Ford, with the skillful camera angles creating the dizzying effect of being in the passenger seat. The chase style is still imitated.

That same year, the director Arthur Penn immortalized those famous 1930s bank robbers "Bonnie and Clyde," giving legitimacy to the glamour of the getaway car. It seemed to critics that this film's notorious lovers (Warren Beatty and Faye Dunaway) were content to lose hubcaps, but never to lose face, since with each heist they upgraded their getaway car.

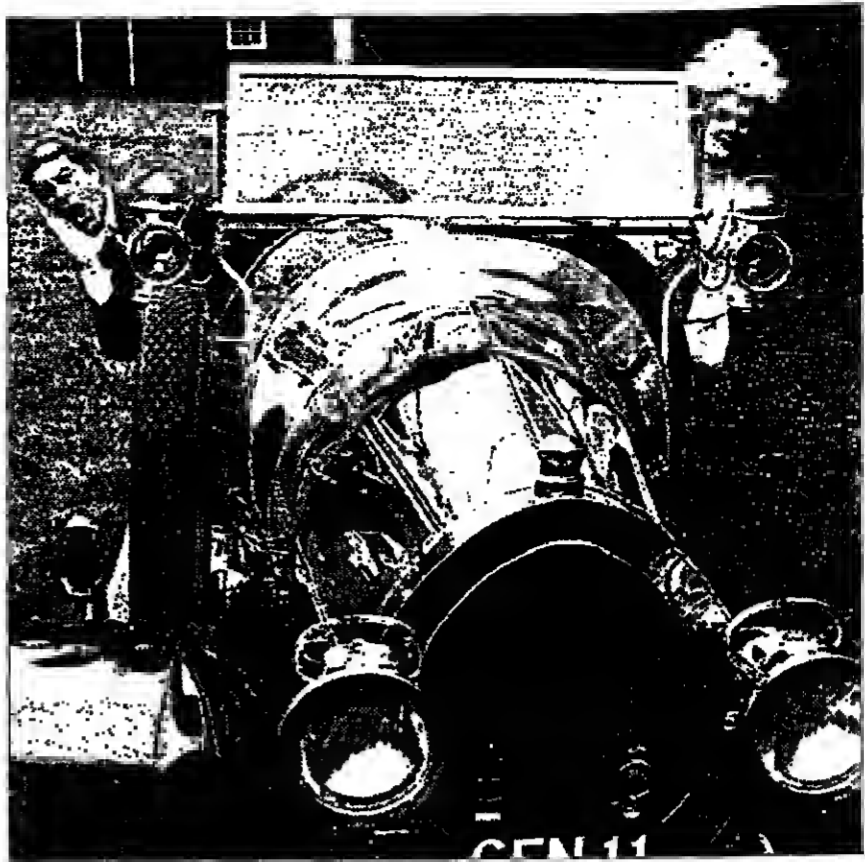
Then, suddenly, cars started getting top billing in major movies. Perhaps precipitated by the popularity of the television series "My Mother the Car" in the 1965-66 season, movies about special autos were rushed out. "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," a British film, featured the "Mary Poppins" songwriters and male lead (Dick Van Dyke). The film was a huge American success, the story of a beloved racing car that Hughes said was "actually three different cars, so we didn't run Chitty down. Maybe we paid \$60,000 or \$100,000 for each, but in 1968 that was our entire budget."

Disney chimed in with "The Love Bug," a fantasy picture that starred Herbie the Volkswagen, Michele Lee, and Dean Jones as a down-and-out racer blessed with a car possessed of human emotions. "The Love Bug" gave the impression that, if you believed in Herbie, anything could happen. The theory proved successful, and the car — but not the cast — made three sequels.

As moving vehicles became ensconced as feature players, a young Steven Spielberg took the genre one step further: He made a movie for television that focused on a truck. "Duel" starred Dennis Weaver as a simple suburban man battling a menacing truck on a paranoid highway trip. This pursuit thriller led to another, Spielberg's "The Sugarland Express."

In that film, Goldie Hawn played a mother whose son was taken from her after her husband was incarcerated. The cars became the focus of this fact-based feature when Hawn helped bust her husband from prison and they began an auto-stealing escapade.

Borrowing the idea of criminal her couple from "Bonnie and Clyde," Spielberg painstakingly covered every move of the par-



A car was the main character in "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," Ken Hughes's 1968 comedy, which also starred Dick Van Dyke and Sally Ann Howes.

ts after they kidnapped a policeman and forced him to take them to their boy. He created an unusual police convoy as state-wide law enforcement vehicles slowly followed the trio on their journey.

Yet not all novelty car stories succeeded. Two directors attempted to portray demonic cars in horror films. In 1977, Elliot Silverstein's "The Car" starred James Brolin as a hero out to stop a terrorizing vehicle. John Carpenter's 1983 "Christine," based on a Stephen King story, told of an evil car and a vengeful owner. "Christine" enjoyed an eerie slogan — "How Do You Kill Something That Can't Possibly Be Alive?" — but it died at the box office.

With the exception of all the teen-age car films, "Tucker" is the only film in the 1980s to realize the car's cinematic potential. Coppola's care for accuracy intrigued the film's technical director, Tom Sparks, who exclaimed, "Do you know how difficult it is to get the proper period tools for painting retropective marks the 100th anniversary of the painter's birth."

Not everyone on "Tucker" loved cars. When Coppola first approached the screenwriter Arnold Schulman, Schulman told the director, "Cars are aliens from distant planets to me." But he took on the job because, he said, "Francis's fascination with the Tucker really got me going. I had to struggle through the aspects of how a car worked," learning "things had to be X number of inches high" and being shown "something called a wheel track."

A film about Tuckers would not have worked without raw material — that is, cars,

parts and a factory. "Francis said we needed at least 25 original Tucker cars to really show it off," Sparks recalled. "I'm a realist and figured we'd get a half dozen. I knew he wanted chase scenes, so I built four fiberglass replicas, using the Tucker that Francis owns as a model. At least Francis didn't ask for them to do 360-degree turns!"

The only frustrating segments were when the actor-mechanics were "making" Tuckers. "But we designed this one car," Sparks said, "you could take it apart and put it together in a matter of minutes. After that, I knew we could do anything."

Today, the genre is undergoing another overhaul. The next movie to focus on a car is the British "Vroom," scheduled for release next year and written by Jim Cartwright, who recently scored with an Off Broadway play titled "Road." "Vroom," he said, is the story of two childhood friends who drive away from their hometown.

"These two week trunks this junk heap into a fantastic and glamorous thing, and it becomes an obsession. It means more to them than their wives because it has amazing chrome works and brilliant colors and immaculate seating," he said.

Cartwright, who has never driven, cautioned that the car he devised has no magical powers. "They make it in order to escape from a shabby little town. It's not a Spielberg adventure, but the car turns it into a fantasy. Particularly since," he remarked proudly, "it's the most beautiful car in the world."

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AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 934.541). To Feb. 26: Prague Around 1600. The court of Rudolf II, Hapsburg emperor from 1576 to 1612, illustrated by 400 works of art and scientific instruments, originally part of the king's private collection and now gathered from collections worldwide.

BELGIUM

Brussels
Musée des Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 230.12.25). To Jan. 16: China, 5000 Years of Invention and Discovery. China's "four great inventions" — paper, printing, gunpowder and the compass — are among the subjects illustrated in 300 exhibits from Chinese and Western museums.

DENMARK

Humblebaek
Louisiana Museum (tel: 02.19.07.19). To Jan. 15: Some of Picasso's last works, from the years 1960 to 1973. 55 oils, 22 drawings and 4 sculptures.

ENGLAND

London
Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Jan. 15: "Panoromania": Several 100-foot-long

reconstructed panoramic paintings serve as the focus of this exhibition documenting the 19th century passion for 180- and 360-degree images. Maps, handbills, paintings, photographs and moving panoramas are included.

Hayward Gallery (tel: 261.01.27). To Dec. 11: "Eisenstein, 1898-1948." Drawings, photographs, models for film sets, theater costumes and film excerpts illustrate the career of Sergei Eisenstein.

National Gallery (tel: 839.33.21). To Jan. 17: The Gallery's 19 Rembrandts are the basis of this show documenting the technical research behind the conservation of paintings.

Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace (tel: 930.48.32). To Nov. 1, 1989: Treasures from the Royal Collection: 131 paintings and decorative objects, including works by Raphael, Vermeer, Brueghel, Rembrandt and Rubens.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Dec. 11: A retrospective of the work of British sculptor Henry Moore, who died in 1986, includes 120 sculptures, both monumental and small-scale, and as many drawings.

To Jan. 14: Toulouse-Lautrec's Graphic Works. 240 prints and posters representing the period from 1891 to the artist's death in 1901.

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). A retrospective of David Hockney's work includes 100 paintings, 30 photographs, 10 drawings and prints.

OXFORD

Ashmolean Museum, (tel: 865.27.80.00). To Nov. 27: A retrospective of the prints of Stanley William Heyster (1901-1988) displays 120 works, from surrealist works of the 1930s and '40s to color prints of the 1980s.
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 722.730). To Jan. 1: "The Fallen," pays homage to artists who died during the First World War. Included are works by Geoffrey S. Alford, Raymond Duchamp-Villon, Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, August Macke, Franz Marc and Vladimir Davidovitch Burlyuk.

FRANCE

Paris
Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.60.34.57). To Dec. 31: From Durer to Baselitz: 126 drawings by German artists of the 15th century to the present, on loan from the Hamburg Kunsthaile.
To Dec. 16: The architecture and design of the Finnish architect Alvar Aalto: photographs, drawings, models and furniture.
Grand Palais (tel: 42.89.54.10). To Jan. 2: Caravaggio and Italian Painting of the Seventeenth Century: 160 works from national collections in France.

Musée Guimet (tel: 47.23.61.65). To Jan. 30: The Lost Cities of the Indus: statues, ceramics, gold and copper objects are among 350 bronze-age

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exhibits found in the last 30 years in Pakistan.
Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26). To Jan. 30: Rembrandt et son Ecole: 72 drawings by Rembrandt and his students from the museum's collection.
Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73). To Feb. 18: Over 200 works from the collection of the Petit Palais by artists associated with the Symbolist movement.

Musée d'Orsay (tel: 45.49.48.14). To Jan. 1: The second stop after London for the exhibition of Paul Cezanne's early art work, 1859 to 1872. On view are 60 paintings and 20 drawings and watercolors.
Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye (tel: 34.51.53.65). To Nov. 27: Portraits, drawings, documents and decorative arts illustrate the royal court, 1636 to 1682, at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, birthplace of Louis XIV.

MARSEILLE

Centre de la Vieille Charité (tel: 91.56.28.38). To Jan. 15: Genoese, Neapolitan and Venetian paintings of the 17th century, from provincial museums in France. 75 works are on view.

EAST GERMANY

East Berlin
Altes Museum (tel: 2.20.03.61). To Dec. 30: The World of the Etruscans: some 1,200 objects gathered from

East European collections illustrate Etruscan art, architecture, warfare, religion, funerary customs.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin
Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). To Jan. 8: Stages of Modern Art: a retrospective of German avant garde art, 1910-1968. On view are catalogues, photographs and art works from 20 influential exhibitions.
Schloß Charlottenburg (tel: 32.08.11). To Jan. 29: Paintings from the New World: American art of the 18th and 19th centuries.
Düsseldorf
Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen (tel: 3.39.81). To Nov. 27: German Art of the Late 1980s: part of a German-American art exchange, the companion to which is at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

NUREMBERG

Nationalmuseum (tel: 13.31.0). To March 26: "Deutsche Goldschmiedekunst": the goldsmith's art in Germany from the Renaissance to the Bauhaus era displayed in over 400 objects.

ITALY

Milan
Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).

To Jan. 6: Pierre Bonnard, 1867-1947: 60 paintings and 100 drawings and other graphic works are on view.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.61). To Dec. 4: French Master Paintings from the Reader's Digest Collection. Floral motifs predominate in 30 works by French Impressionist and Post-Impressionist artists including Braque, Manet, Renoir, Cezanne, Pissarro.

SPAIN

Barcelona
Musée Picasso (tel: 319.83.10). To Dec. 11: 25 oils and 14 drawings by Henri Matisse on loan from the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow.
Madrid
Palacio de Villahermosa, Museo del Prado (tel: 468.09.50).

Venice
Museo Correr (tel: 25.625). To Jan. 15: Giorgio de Chirico: A 150-year retrospective marking the 100th anniversary of the painter's birth.

JAPAN

Tokyo
The National Museum of Western Art (tel: 828.51.31). To Dec. 11: More than 300 works showing the Japanese influence in modern Western art. Includes works by Rodin, Laliue, Worth, Poiret.

NETHERLANDS

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Palacio de Villahermosa, Museo del Prado (tel: 468.09.50).

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Basel
Historisches Museum (tel: 22.05.05). To Nov. 26: Phoenix Rising From the Ashes: medieval glass dating from between 800 and 1520. Approximately 600 objects are on view, including many pieces never before publicly displayed.

UNITED STATES

Chicago
Art Institute (tel: 443.95.00). To Dec. 11: The second American stop for "The Art of Paul Gauguin," a retrospective of over 250 works by Gauguin gathered from collections worldwide.
New York
Center for African Art (tel: 861.1200). To Apr. 6: Africa and the Renaissance: An exceptional loan exhibition of 120 African ivories made at the time of the first European contacts with Africa.

WASHINGTON

National Gallery (tel: 737.42.15). To Jan. 23: "The Shaping of Daimyo Culture, 1185 to 1868." On view are 450 objects from feudal Japan, among them national treasures never before seen outside the country. Included are swords, saddles, ceramics, calligraphy, robes. No masks and portraits.

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سكرا من الاصل

TRAVEL/EGYPT/SPECIAL REPORT

Solitary Moments: Discovering Luxor Without the Aid of a Tour

By Alexander Lobrano

THE HYGIENIC perfection of the German-made venetian blinds, sealed immaculately between two thick panes of glass, encouraged anxious reflection at 6 A.M. on the Cairo-Luxor Pullman.

These fixtures were, perhaps, too obviously a symbol of the estrangement a Western traveler in Egypt often feels from his surroundings when cleaving to the country's well-blazoned tourist circuit. But just before dawn, when the deep cool of a desert night makes it easy to forget the imminently dawning heat of the coming day, there is an intimate opportunity to watch the country wake. With the lights out in the compartment, let in some of the crisp, cold Saharan air and watch.

In a tiny field, a youth is scything cattle fodder, some low leafy plant, by the light of a lantern. Further along, a woman banks the fire in an earthen oven, simple white rounds of dough lying on a tray nearby waiting to be baked into puffy flat bread. A man adjusts the flow of water through a small gap in the low packed-earth wall between two fields — the daily rites of collecting, channeling and conserving water are the core of agricultural survival in the Nile valley. As the light revealed more and more of the passing scene and I heard snatches of French and German in the corridor, I envied the *fellahin*, or peasants.

They are poor and no one could romanticize the dirt, discomfort and sickness in their lives. But these still moments of observation show the easy symmetry of this existence, which still abides a natural rhythm of dawn and dusk and seems so uncomplicated.

Coming from a week in Cairo, I considered that I had become half expert in the chaos that defines urban life in Egypt, but the complications of hiring transport as an independent in the Luxor station were staggering. Taxi drivers were reluctant to accept me without a tour voucher, and the concourse was thronged with apprehensive tourists and bemused locals.

Eventually I found a cab and had a first glimpse of Luxor. Beyond the low-budget chaos surrounding the station, a thicket of cheap hotels and restaurants where you can actually get simple and reasonably palatable three-course-meals for between \$2 and \$3 with beer or wine, the city constitutes an awkward but vivid summary of the different epochs of tourism.

Thomas Cook inaugurated a trip to Luxor in the middle of the last century and the Winter Palace Hotel on the corniche in the heart of town is where many of the high-minded industrialists from the Midlands who were his best customers were lodged. This hotel, with its original British plumbing, worn carpets and often lacy screens is today a monument to the oom-gooe era of privileged travel.



Left: Luxor's busy market.

Add to this the busy, dusty and generally nondescript arcades that have been thrown up for the tourists, a high-rise or three in the glass-and-steel idiom and several of Egypt's most important archaeological attractions and you have an interesting town. Add the Nile and you have Luxor, for it is the river that cues the city's daily mood.

One morning, the gray-green waters were swollen and dense with torn up water lilies and water hyacinths, and everyone was edgy. There had been a storm upstream, unusual for this time of year, and perhaps this portended a longer drought. A few days later, though, the sun slit through the deep purple dark of early

evening like a fiery coin and the town was becalmed.

I went on to meet the city at midday and found the caretakers in long white robes sitting in a square of shade in folding lawn chairs with brightly colored plastic webbing. The scene over which they presided — the Great Temple of Luxor — was so deserted that I feared it might be closed.

With guidebook in hand to ward off the "guest managers" in the hotel lobby — they had sought me out by the pool to arrange my itinerary and were incredulous when I explained that I did not want to book any tours, that I preferred to make my own arrangements



Scenes from Luxor: Statues of Ramses II adorn the entrance to the Great Temple, above; the animal market, left.

— I had set out for the temple, walking down the corniche along the Nile in the roasting horse-scented air. I approached the empty ticket booth and was startled when someone appeared from the backroom. Ticket in hand, I set off, moving as briskly as I would on any city street. The temple was open and empty — I had it all to myself. And with this experience I found the urgent theme of my stay in Luxor and my trip to Egypt: solitude, which is, simply almost essential to any encounter with the country's ancient monuments.

The imagination needed to savor the old stones frightens easily, and if it takes flight, your touring will be much impoverished. Visitors have to be prepared to brave the heat at noon and to get up very early — the ferries that cross the Nile to the West Bank, the valleys of the Kings and Queens, begin service around 8 A.M., while most tours do not get into gear until around 9 or 9:30 A.M. and they tend to avoid the midday sun. With all of this in mind, the tour boards posted in the lobbies of the big hotels give useful hints; with a few careful calculations, you might arrange a solitary hour at the Colossus of Memnon.

The denouement of my visit to the Great Temple was unexpected. Anticipating an hour's ramble, I came away with a new idea of history.

My orderly sightseeing collapsed soon after I noticed some graffiti chiseled into a stone panel — in Greek. I thought that it might have been the giddiness of one of the many European academic travelers who have been visiting Luxor since Napoleon's military campaigns also inadvertently became one of the earliest tourist promotions. But no. An art student from Nottingham broke off from sketching to explain that it was an authentically ancient

Greek inscription, something he had learned the day before from an East German Egyptologist.

Later, I headed for the Karnak sound and light show. I accidentally booked for an Italian program, but know that language just enough to have gotten the better part of the very poetic recording that accompanies the illuminations. The temples of Karnak are magnificent at night, lit by honey-colored floods, and I was moved by the commendably accurate and detailed history we were offered, especially when so much of what guides in Luxor say takes the form of convenient and inaccurate synopsis.

As well as Karnak, there are the Valleys of the Kings and the Queens. Luxor, however, is also the most convenient place from which to see the temples of Deir el Bahari, which are a vital link between ancient Egypt, the Roman Empire and the early days of Christianity.

A Coptic basilica and a Roman temple flank the temple of Hathor, the main Egyptian building, which dates to between 125 B.C. and 60 A.D., and the varying but interacting decorative styles and motifs give evidence to the cauldron of competing but connected faiths during the late period of the Ptolemies through the first century of Christianity.

Here, you see that one faith was not suddenly supplanted by another, but that there existed instead an awkward and often angry competition between the competing creeds. Further, the view from the roof of the temple of Hathor was alone worth the long cab ride.

Behind the temple, the desert runs all the way to the Atlantic, and turning from this stony waste toward the Nile, its green girdled banks seem every bit the god-given miracle perceived by the ancients. In places the contrast is so stark that you can stand with one

foot planted in a lush field of sugar cane and the other in hard, barren sand.

On the way back to Luxor, a conversation with a guide led to me asking him where he would go to dinner if he and his friends were celebrating. I did not catch the name but he wrote it down in Arabic and promised me that any driver would know it.

Since I had made a point of wanting to go where the locals would, I was extremely curious as the driver headed through the swamps south of town. We crossed a little bridge and then a guard admitted us to a longer causeway with evenly spaced street lights. I was ushered to the area reserved for solo diners and then invited to help myself to the lavish, multi-course buffet of the Mövenpick Hotel. Roast turkey and ham, lasagna, curried chicken; 1,001 salads and more, it was an awe-inspiring and surprisingly appetizing challenge to holiday gluttony, and most of the crowd seemed equal to it.

A small assortment of Egyptian food, including *fool*, a thick bean stew, was available and there were, in fact, several groups of noticeably well-heeled Egyptians eating schnitzel.

After dinner, I set off for the Great Temple, which is illuminated at night. Sitting on a stone in the shadows, I tried unsuccessfully to will some life back into my original version of Egypt. The intensely provocative reality of Luxor had completely consumed all of the romantic mental flash cards I had arrived with, and this is perhaps the strongest recommendation any traveler can make.

ALEXANDER LOBRANO is a Paris-based correspondent for Fairchild Publications and has also written for *European Travel & Life*.

Belly Dancers Add Spice to Celebrations in Cairo

By Jane Friedman

CAIRO — At a recent birthday party for a 5-year-old Egyptian girl, held at the Al Gezira sporting club, the entertainment included a hand-held puppet. Clad in a shimmering halter top and flowing skirt, the puppet gyrated at the hips as the puppeteer manipulated wooden sticks hitched to her pelvis. As a drummer tapped a rhythmic beat and the puppet wiggled her hips, the 5-year-olds cheered.

Belly dancing — contrary to what some foreigners tend to believe — is not an attraction conjured up for the tourists. It is a custom that runs through Egyptian society and its festive occasions not only today but, academics speculate, one that has been doing so for the last several thousand years.

Periodically, the ethically austere try to eradicate it — as Islamic fundamentalists today would like to do. In 1834, Egypt's first modern ruler, Mohammed Ali, banished the dancing girls to Luxor and other southern towns. But they came back.

Belly dancing, says Magda Saleh, a prima ballerina, "has been part and parcel of celebration forever; they'd have to change the Egyptian people completely in order to eradicate it."

Historians and aficionados say that belly dancing had its origins in Pharaonic times, perhaps as a fertility rite, worship or magical incantation. But the real de-

velopment took place with the invasion of Egypt by the Turks in the 16th century.

The Turks, said Nagwa Fouad, the doyenne of Egyptian belly dancers, "used their hips, while the Pharaonic people used the hands."

The Turks also added the skirt to form the contemporary dance costume.

"For the Turks," she said, "dancing was entertainment. It was a lot of sexual expression. They stimulated sexuality by dancing."

The British writer E.W. Lane, in his landmark work of 1835 called "The Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," described the dancing girls of his time: "They commence with a degree of decorum; but soon, by more animated looks, by a more rapid collision of their castanets of brass, and by increased energy in every motion, they exhibit a spectacle . . ."

"They are never admitted into a respectable harem," he wrote, "but are not unfrequently hired to entertain a party of men in the house of some rake. In this case, as might be expected, their performances are yet more lascivious than those already mentioned. Some of them, when they exhibit before a private party of men, wear nothing but trousers and a very lull shirt or gown of semi-transparent colored gauze, open nearly half way down the front. To extinguish the least spark of modesty which they may yet sometimes affect to retain, they are plentifully supplied with brandy or some other

intoxicating liquor. The scenes which ensue cannot be described."

Although most of the dancing girls today go out of their way to emphasize their propriety and conventional home life — husband and children included — the dancing profession is still not quite acceptable. This is because, psychologists and others say, belly dancing still amounts to sexual expression in a society

pressing sexual sensibilities," said Mohammed Shaalan, a well-known Egyptian psychiatrist.

"There is a flow in line with gravity," he said, speaking of the feasting generated by the dance. "It's a centering, a kind of mystical feeling."

"It's therapeutic," said Dr. Adel Sadeq, another psychiatrist.

Tourists who may not be able to partici-

ate in her heyday. She oozes peppers her show with stage props, jokes and singing. *The Marriott Hotel*.

Sohair Zaki, rated a fine dancer with subtle movements, not overly erotic but pleasingly sensual. She sticks to pure dancing without accoutrements and delighted Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger and the late Anwar Sadat in Cairo in 1974. *The Meridian Hotel*.

Fifi Abdu, provocative but a dancer with "fine movements" according to other dancers. She so pleased Jordan's King Hussein, legend goes, that he offered her husband a Jordanian passport. *Mena House Hotel*.

The younger generation of dancers, in their 20s, includes two who are said to be the best:

Lucy, who "moves around an imaginary axis like a snake," says Dr. Sadeq, an ardent admirer. *Semiramis International*.

Dina, the current rage, is a psychology student at Cairo University and a devotee of the classical style. *Giza Sheraton*.

Most of the girls are inarticulate about why they dance. They just picked it up by watching the old 1940s movies on television. But one thing they know: "It expresses joy," as Sohair Zaki puts it.

"Dancing is an international language," says Nagwa Fouad. "It helps people forget their problems."

JANE FRIEDMAN is a correspondent in Cairo for *The Christian Scientist Monitor*.



Photo: Travel Express

Belly dancing is not an attraction just for tourists.

Periodically, the ethically austere try to eradicate it — as Islamic fundamentalists today want to do.

where public showing of affection, let alone sexuality, are taboo.

Nevertheless, even if it is not respectable to be a dancer, says Mrs. Saleh, "respectable people love it."

Virtually every affluent Cairo wedding party boasts a belly dancer, who coaxes the young couple onto the dance floor and gyrates in front of the bride, apparently to coach her in the sexual arts.

Private parties in Cairo also feature belly dancers. And the 5-year-olds get out on the floor to show their mettle, too. "It's one of the healthiest ways of ex-

pressing sexual sensibilities," said Mohammed Shaalan, a well-known Egyptian psychiatrist.

"There is a flow in line with gravity," he said, speaking of the feasting generated by the dance. "It's a centering, a kind of mystical feeling."

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TRAVEL/EGYPT/SPECIAL REPORT

Diving and Desert Draw Visitors to New Sinai Resorts

By Jeffery Phillips

AWAY FROM the real Egypt of the Nile Valley and the Delta, Sinai has always been a land apart. The desert peninsula has provided refuge to hermits and outcasts since the Exoduses, but it has also been the route for invading armies seeking both to dominate the fertile lands watered by the Nile and to use the river to penetrate Africa.

Since the peace treaty with Israel and the latter's withdrawal from the peninsula in 1982, the Sinai has also opened up to tourists. The northern, Mediterranean coast appears set to develop into a Riviera for Cairoites, with Al Arish toward the Israeli border serving as a nucleus, in the same way that Alexandria does to the west of the delta.

The more interesting developments and those attracting the foreign tourist are on the sand-dune-palm southern coast of the peninsula along the Red Sea and Gulf of Aqaba. Some 200,000 tourists — Germans and French foremost among them — now visit this area every year, drawn by guaranteed sunshine, excellent beaches and some of the best diving in the world. Those looking for more sublime treasures can visit the 6th-century monastery at St. Catherine's or take a road less traveled than most for Serabit el-Khadim, to see wall writings in one of the earliest known alphabets.

The place to start is Sharm el-Sheikh, at the point where Gulf meets sea. Where a few years ago there was just one decent hotel and a few more modest places to stay around Naama Bay — the resort area of Sharm el-Sheikh — there are now three new hotels and tourist villages and three new diving clubs at Naama Bay.

Within the last 12 months, two tourist villages and a new hotel have been opened along the beach at Naama Bay. Fayrouz Village, operated by Hilton International, has 100 beachfront chalets. The Fayrouz, like its neighbor, the 80-chalet Ghazala, provides the full range of amenities for the water enthusiast and both are especially well-equipped for divers. In addition,



Two views of the Sinai Desert: In the mountains of the peninsula, above; a narrow passageway running between houses in a Sinai village, left.

there are the New Aquamarine and the Marina Sharm. The bay itself has few charms: The sandy beach, although adequate, gives little hint of the truly wonderful beaches further along the coast, at Dahab and Nuweiba. Nevertheless, Sharm el-Sheikh and its immediate environs are not without attractions, the principal one of which is scuba-diving. Diving here is not just good: For learners as well as aficionados, it is the best there is. The submarine world around nearby Ras Mohammed has the full complement of the most exotically colored sights: yellow-green-electric-blue moon fish, bright-yellow clown fish, yellow-gray-white butterfly fish and bright red and subtle pink corals.

THERE ARE also Moray eels and, occasionally, sharks. But provided the sharks are approached cautiously, they are a curiosity rather than a threat. Moreover, Egypt's Sinai coast has one of the saltiest diving records in the world. There are at least half a dozen diving clubs, all fully equipped and licensed for the experienced diver



Two views of the Sinai Desert: In the mountains of the peninsula, above; a narrow passageway running between houses in a Sinai village, left.

and for teaching novices. The water is best between October and April and is especially clear in December.

For committed sun-worshippers, the smaller palm-fronted resorts of Dahab and Nuweiba — respectively, 100 kilometers (60 miles) and 170 kilometers from Sharm — offer better beaches and camping.

These resorts also have their modern — and attractive — tourist villages: The Dahab Holiday Village and the Nuweiba Holiday Village both offer fully air-conditioned bungalows with private showers, as well as the conventional water sports. Both have top-class diving clubs, and the tourism authorities, casting their eyes on the Scandinavian and German markets, want to develop Dahab as a health resort. Away from the beach, there are nearby Bedouin villages and abandoned farms.

Of particular current interest is the enclave resort of Taba, retained by Israel after its withdrawal from the rest of Sinai six years ago. International arbitrators in September restored Taba to Egyptian sovereignty, so the 500-room Israeli-built hotel, now managed by Sonesta, should soon come under Egyptian ownership and the beach and adjacent tourist villages open up to visitors arriving from Egypt.

hinterland lies an altogether different landscape. Here, the high, bare mountains have traditionally offered refuge only to the recluse, or scant pickings to the nomad.

The jewel in the crown of south Sinai is found inland, just two hours drive and 5,000 feet (1,518 meters) up from the coast. This is the 6th-century monastery of St. Catherine's, tucked away in the folds of Jebel Musa (Mount Sinai). The brown, cream and terracotta monastery, which at its height held a population of some 3,000 Greek Orthodox monks, today has fewer than 20. The fear now is that with much fewer than this, the monastery will survive as a going concern only as a tourist spectacle.

THE MOST sacred feature of the monastery is the Chapel of the Burning Bush, built on the site where tradition says God appeared to Moses. The bush still flowers there. Other important attractions are the Church of the Transfiguration (the Basilica of Justinian), whose 6th-century belltower dominates the monastery, and the library, which with more than 8,000 books and manuscripts in Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac and many other languages, is second only to the Vatican as the world's most important collection of ecclesiastical writings. It is, unfortunately, not open to the public, although scholars and others with special claims can visit.

Beyond the monastery wall, two paths trail to the summit of Jebel Musa, at 7,497 feet (2,286 meters),

which overlooks the monastery and on top of which Moses is said to have received the Ten Commandments. It is an arduous three-to-four-hour climb, and plenty of time should be left to complete the descent in daylight.

Three or four thousand years before the birth of Christ the wadis in this area were mined for turquoise, while further inland, at Serabit el-Khadim is the 12th-dynasty (about 1900 BC) Temple of Hathor. This area also contains important wall inscriptions in the Proto-Canaanite alphabet, dating from about the same period, which was one of the crucial links between hieroglyphics and modern alphabets.

There are five flights a week to Sharm el-Sheikh, some via St. Catherine's. The flight costs about \$100 roundtrip. There are also buses from Cairo to all the Sinai resorts and to Taba. A single room at the Marina Sharm Hotel ranges from \$30 to \$38; in Dahab, from \$26 to \$36. Camping in Sharm, Nuweiba and Dahab is \$5 to \$7 a night. Accommodation in the dormitory at St. Catherine's is \$4 a night.

Unlicensed divers must be accompanied by a qualified guide. A full-day package, which includes two dives, transportation to the site, and all equipment, is about \$60 per person. A five-day package costs \$175.

JEFFERY PHILLIPS, a journalist in Cairo, writes for *Newweek* and the BBC.

Head West: Exploring The Oases of the Sahara

By Max Rodenbeck

CAIRO — Sprinkled in the sand west of Cairo like beads from a broken necklace, Egypt's five oases are just now being discovered by casual visitors. Small wonder; they were until recently almost completely inaccessible, and the myth that the Nile is Egypt, that nothing but dry wasteland lies outside its narrow valley, has kept many travelers away.

The oases, however, offer a combination of natural beauty and — though their monuments lack the impact of, say, the great temples of upper Egypt — they possess a wealth of historical and archeological interest. And travel to the area is supported by a slowly expanding network of roads, public transportation and modern amenities.

There is, first, the desert itself, with dunes and shifting sands and magnificent formations of wind-sculpted limestone. Huge escarpments loom over valleys strewn with fossils, quartzes, crystals and peculiar rocks of all shapes and sizes. Changes in sunlight transform colors and textures, altering depth perceptions in a perpetual *troupe-poil*.

In the midst of this barren landscape, the oases are a dramatic sight, vestiges of the time when the Sahara was covered by grassland and forest. Natural depressions dozens of miles wide, they are speckled with cultivated acreage fed by underground aquifers, supporting thousands of farmers. Water gushes from scores of springs and is channeled through orchards of olives, date palms and fruit trees.

In some respects, little has changed since they were incorporated into the Egyptian empire at the beginning of the Old Kingdom, nearly 5,000 years ago. The date palm still provides for a range of needs: the dates themselves are eaten raw, dried, or fermented into wine; the fibers are used for rope and basket weaving; the fronds, for making rush fences, furniture and brooms; the timber for roofing mud-brick houses and for firewood.

Excavations indicate that the oases were fully integrated into the ancient world. Successive Egyptian dynasties built temples and villas. The Persian Emperor Cambyses, who conquered Egypt in the 6th century BC, saw fit to dispatch an army of 50,000 men across 400 miles of desert to capture the Oasis of Siwa; according to ancient Greek historians, the entire army vanished in a sandstorm, desisting the emperor's chances of further conquest.

A few centuries later, Alexander the Great braved the desert to visit Siwa, lured by the famous Oracle of Ammon. The Temple of Ammon still stands overlooking the oasis.

Desert life reached its apogee during the Roman Empire, when new methods permitted extensive exploitation of groundwater. Temples, tombs and whole towns whose ruins now lie far out into the desert testify that much more land was cultivated then than now. But the decline of the oases was relative. Multistoried cities of mud-brick continued to expand throughout the Middle Ages. Some of these

hivewick structures have been abandoned, eroding into crevassed mounds, but others, such as the village of Al Qsar in the Dakhla Oasis, remain as examples of man's adaptability to a harsh environment.

The largest oases in area and population lie to the south. Kharga, closer than Dakhla to the Nile Valley, is a provincial capital. Just outside its main town stands the Temple of Hibis, the only major monument in Egypt dating from the period of Persian domination in the 6th and 5th centuries BC.

Dakhla is an hour's drive west of Kharga along a road frequently blocked by moving dunes. Recent excavations by Canadian and French teams have unearthed whole palaces and temples that had been buried for centuries. The villages of Bahariya and Al Qsar are fine examples of the communal mud-brick architecture unique to Egypt's deserts.

The Bahariya oasis, a five-hour drive from Cairo, is offputting at first. The main city, Al Bahariya, seems a tumbledown frontier town. But Bahariya sits atop a low cliff, and to the north stretch some of the most beautiful orchards to be found in any of the oases. There are a number of Ptolemaic sites in the oasis, as well as the ruins of an extensive Christian basilica.

Beyond Bahariya, and separated from it by two hours of spectacular desert, lies the tiny oasis of Farafra. There are no restaurants and few things to buy in the only shop, but the remoteness of the place is exhilarating.

Of all the oases, Siwa is the most isolated. Its 10,000 people speak their own language, distinct from Arabic but related to the Berber dialects of Algeria and Morocco. Teachers and the commercial culture of Cairo are slowly encroaching, but reclusive Siwa women still wear traditional silver jewelry and floor-length dresses embroidered with sunburst designs, the origins of which date back to robes worn by the priests of the sun god Ammon.

The larger travel agencies in Cairo, such as Eastmar and Mena Tours, offer organized tours to the oases. Independent travelers will find that a rented car is the best way of getting around; stock up on gasoline whenever possible, and seek advice about the movements of sand dunes, particularly between Bahariya and Farafra. A single road connects Bahariya, Farafra, Dakhla and Kharga. Siwa must be reached from the Mediterranean coast. Because it is in a restricted zone, it requires a stip in Mersa Matruh for permission to travel, which is routinely granted. Buses run daily from Cairo to all the oases except Farafra, which is served twice weekly. These are often crowded, however, and an alternative is the twice weekly Egyptian flight to Kharga. From there, buses for the short hop to Dakhla are frequent. Accommodations, which will be simple but adequate, are most reliably found in Siwa, Dakhla and Kharga.

MAX RODENBECK is a Cairo-based journalist.

A Guide to Guides On Manners, Mores And Monuments

THE BEST guide books of course are those that never fall out of date and that are a pleasure to read whether you're visiting the country or armchair-traveling at home. There are but one or two of them. The outstanding guide to Egypt is still Edward Lane's "Manners and Customs of Modern Egyptians." The modern Egyptians that he was describing were those inhabiting Cairo in 1833-1835, but it's still charged with insight and fresh as the morning. Few, if any, guide books have been written since then with the same depth of understanding, and it may never be surpassed.

Still a worthwhile read, though written in a period when tourists were very much travelers, is Baedeker's 1929 "Guide to Egypt and Sudan," reprinted in facsimile and currently in print. The approach is essentially didactic — travelers went to learn about ancient Egypt, not to enjoy themselves. Much of the information retains only a curiosity value now, but it still offers the occasional penetrating view of the country that many more recent publications have not achieved.

Of the more up-to-date British books, Baedeker's "Egypt," published with the Automobile Association, is among the most comprehensive, retaining much of the scope and even didacticism of the original version. The book is a translation and sometimes reads like one. Nevertheless, it is an attractive publication, illustrated with color slides (a few of which are reversed), useful if sometimes rather small maps and two-color reproductions of inscriptions, wall drawings and the like. All in all, a useful if somewhat heavy publication and, incidentally, one of the few books for the general visitor that takes account of tourism in the Sinai.

Far better written is Michael Haag's "Guide to Egypt." More than most writers, he gives a strong sense of having made the journeys and visited the places he describes. Keep an eye open for the third edition — in an attractive pink cover — but do not depend too heavily on the Cairo telephone numbers, many of which have been changed in the last year.

There are any number of guides, many produced locally, to individual sites and buildings. Among the best are those by the Cairo writer Jill Kamil, whose many books of-

fer detailed, virtually step-by-step blueprints of the area to be explored without ever becoming simply a catalogue of features to spot and tick off.

The least satisfactory of guidebooks are those offering description without explanation. A simple description and plan of Cheops' pyramid is one thing. But we want to know far more: Why pyramids? An example of the far-*West* Bartholomew "Guide to Egypt," which is clearly printed and has excellent maps and illustrations, but wholly fails to satisfy our curiosity. Better, for being fully comprehensive, is the Blue Guide to Egypt. Unfortunately, it is as thick as half a brick, inadequately illustrated, and the diacritical marks used in transliterating Arabic names are intrusive. Far better, if still poorly illustrated, is "The Traveller's Key to Ancient Egypt," by John Anthony West. The book lives up to its claim to be both guide and companion and opens with a series of chapters that provide the essential background to an informed tour of Egypt.

"The Traveller's Key to Ancient Egypt," by John Anthony West; published by Harrap Columbus, London, 1987.

"Guide to Egypt," by Michael Haag; published by Travelaid, London, second edition 1987.

"Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians," by Edward William Lane; published by East-West Publications, The Hague/L'Arche de France, Cairo, published 1834, reprinted 1978 and 1981.

"Blue Guide Egypt," by Veronica Seron-Williams and Peter Stocks; published by A & C Black, London/W W Norton, New York, second edition 1988.

"Times Bartholomew Guide Egypt," by Denise Basdevant, translated by Eric Ingelfield; published by Times Books and John Bartholomew and Son Ltd., London, 1987.

"Baedeker's AA Egypt," published by The Automobile Association and Jarrald & Sons Ltd., London, reprinted 1987.

"Upper Egypt," by Jill Kamil; published by Longman, London and New York, 1983.

Jeffery Phillips

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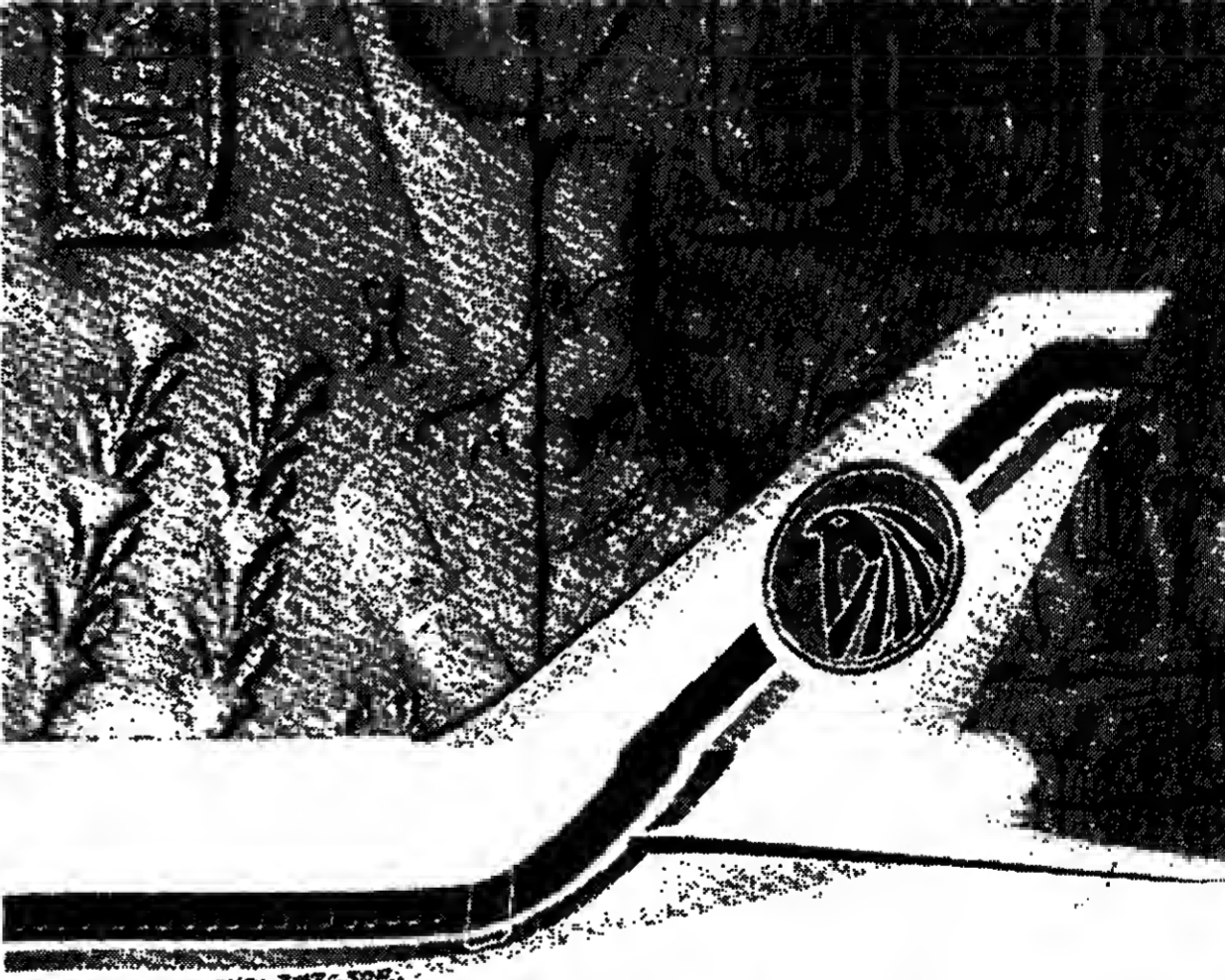
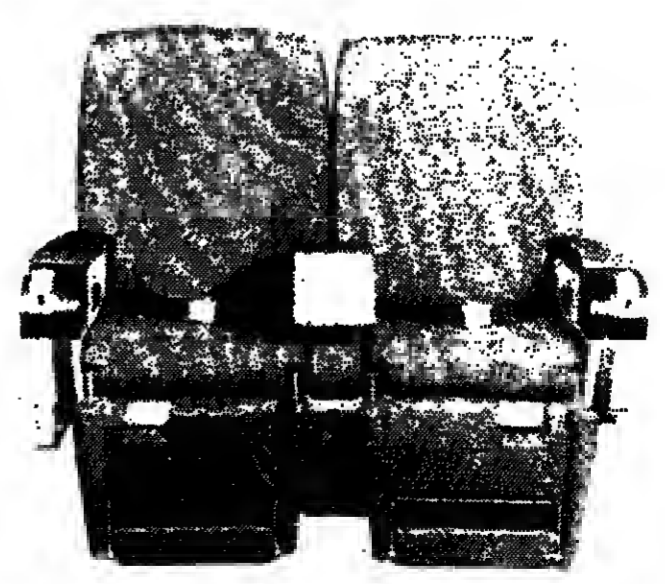
A Bedouin girl

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SPORTS

BOOK BRIEFS

THE WAY THINGS WORK. By David Macaulay, Houghton Mifflin, One Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., 02108.

The last time someone brought out a popular book called "The Way Things Work" was more than 20 years ago when Simon & Schuster published an illustrated encyclopedia of technology translated from German. "Wie funktioniert das?" It went from "Distillation" to "Rockets" by way of "Cellulose Man-made Fibres" and "Hosiery and Knitting Machinery," and it gave this reader an enormous sense of power until he tried to read, for example, its entry under "Resonance, Echo": "This happens when the distance between the two discs is equal to an odd multiple of one-quarter of the wavelength of the sound waves set up in the tube, and

vibration nodes and antinodes are formed." Thereafter it went up on the reference shelf to gather dust.

Now David Macaulay has fulfilled the promise of the idea. Macaulay is the creator of such distinguished how-to-build-it books for all ages as "Cathedral," "City," "Pyramid," "Castle," "Mill," "Underground" and "Unbuilding." To judge from his version of "The Way Things Work," the vital missing ingredient of the earlier attempt was whimsy.

Browsing through this volume for children, you quickly notice the paintings of monumental structures that make no sense for a moment. Their walls may be made of cinder blocks and tiny people may be standing about or even clambering up their towering parts. But you can't tell what they are until the proverbial light bulb goes on in your head and you realize you are looking at the interior of an electric toaster or an automobile horn or a sewing machine or a stapler.

In a corner of one drawing, there's a caterpillar who has developed a crush on a microchip with its array of connecting pins. Under the bridge of a giant violin flows a stream with rowboats on it and pedestrians ambling along its shore. Don Quixote prepares to tilt at the blades of a huge jet-engine fan; behind him Sancho Panza waves goodbye, asking, "Can I have your boots, Señor?" Can a grown-up actually learn from the lessons divulged in "The Way Things Work"? This one marveled at the simple steps that Macaulay uses to get from the inclined plane to the wedge to the plow to the zipper all the way to the nuclear reactor and the supermarket check-out machine.

And when the going gets tough, he often depicts little angels in his diagrams so one can say to a too-inquisitive interrogator: "See, it's these little winged fellows who make the thing go. Now it's off to bed with you and we'll talk about the Robert-Val enigma tomorrow." (Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, NYT)

INTO MY OWN: The English Years of Robert Frost. By John Evangelist Walsh. Grove Press, 520 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10010.

American literature has its sacred spots, and one of them lies in the small English town of Beaconsfield, a few miles west of London. It was while he was living there, in a nondescript rented cottage called the Bungalow, that Robert Frost published his first two volumes of verse, and wrote some of the finest American poems of the present century.

Frost was 38 when he set sail for England in 1912, accompanied by his wife and four young children. He had given up teaching, and he was taking what John Evangelist Walsh in "Into

My Own" calls "one last gamble": if he was finally going to prove himself as a poet, it was now or never.

He returned home some two and a half years later, in February 1915. The gamble had paid off, triumphantly. (In creative terms, at least; his financial prospects were still bleak.)

Yet Frost's biographers have accorded this crucial period surprisingly sketchy treatment. Only the last nine months, when he was living in Gloucestershire, have received close attention, and then chiefly on account of his friendship with the English poet Edward Thomas.

For Frost as a poet, the 18 months spent in Beaconsfield were far more significant, and one of the great virtues of "Into My Own" is that it shifts the emphasis back where it belongs.

But the whole book is a model of stimulating and well-directed literary detective work. Deiving into the English years more thoroughly than anyone before him, Walsh tells a good story and opens up valuable new perspectives. (John Gross, NYT)

NEW AMERICANS: An Oral History, Immigrants and Refugees in the U.S. Today. By Al Santoli. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

In September the Los Angeles Times Poll asked 1,418 Americans a question that has been the subject of dinner-table conversation in the country for at least a century and a half. "Generally speaking," the question said, "would you agree that immigrants in the past 10 years have made a contribution to our country by enriching our culture, or disagree?"

The answers were depressingly similar to those heard from the Know Nothings, the Ku Klux Klan, and some more recent — and more sophisticated — purveyors of the notion that the American game is sold out, and that latecomers should not be seated for fear of spoiling the view. Forty-six percent of the respondents disagreed with the suggestion that recent immigrants had provided any enrichment. Only 40 percent agreed.

Such results, not so surprising given the anti-foreign tilt of recent political rhetoric, suggest that this book has arrived just in time.

Al Santoli placed his tape recorder in front of a startlingly wide range of recent immigrants and asked them, essentially, two questions: Why did you leave your home? How is it for you here? The answers are so wonderfully dramatic and heartening that only the coolest, most self-confident advocate of closed borders could fail to wonder if such people were not bringing something very special to the United States. (Jay Mathews, WP)

Whoosh! 3-Pointers Transform Basketball

By Richard Hoffer

Los Angeles Times Service

Remember when basketball was played on a huge court, and the players used all of it? Guys would pound the ball down to about 20 feet (6 meters) from the basket, pull up as if they had hit some kind of trip wire and let fly magnificent trajectories — long, arcing shots that seemed to whistle through the air.

It was a long time ago, back when they still used peach baskets and you could not identify a basketball team just by the way the players ducked going through doorways.

And then the game became compacted. Athletes were performing all kinds of gymnastics in a 10-foot zone around and about the basket — dunks that were described in degrees, 180s for a starter-dunk, 360s for the accomplished.

It was fun to watch all these athletic pyrotechnics: leaping, twisting and behind-the-back-passes, everything designed to bring the ball into every coach's comfort zone — right under the basket.

But for all the space the game took, it could have been played in a phone booth. Someone who took a 20-footer was in trouble.

But now, after being nudged by the old American Basketball Association, the National Basketball Association passed a three-point rule, the colleges followed suit and even the high schools have taken it up.

Here comes that same guy up to about 20 feet and — boom! We've got shooters again. And, coaches say, we're going to have lots more.

Basketball is that rare sport that establishes philosophies and passes legislation from time to time to accommodate the changing pool of talent. It is no wonder that basketball shrunk in the first place.

Going back to the good old days, it is important to remember that all those long, arcing shots, as thrilling as they might have been to watch, had a random element to them. There was no certainty, even among the best shooters, that the ball would go anywhere near the basket.

But Cousy might not have been the guy you wanted to shoot an apple off your head, but for his time in the NBA, basically 1950-1963, he was a typical shooting guard, even a Hall of Fame player. His lifetime shooting percent-



Cousy: 37 percent lifetime.

This did two things: It gave the coach, who never did believe he was fully in charge of matters, a new sense of control. He could draw pictures on his clipboard during timeouts and bark instructions.

A lot of guys want to have a role," explains Dick Vitale, a basketball analyst on television.

So there were traps, screens, all manner of technical things to get the ball inside.

George Raveling, the coach at USC, says: "It became more of a coaching philosophy, the higher percentage shot. In reality, it gave coaches a feeling of comfort."

The other thing this style of basketball created was the playground hero.

"What you see are kids all wanting to do the 360, the slam dunk," Vitale says. "They're emulating Michael Jordan. As a result, I definitely feel shooting has become a lot art."

Nobody practiced it. In the movie "Hoosiers," set in the early 1950s, the nostalgic point of view is indicated by an early scene of a boy practicing basketball on an outdoor court. He is shooting long set shots. That's how you know it is the early 1950s.

Jerry West, who took a long shot from time to time, first at West Virginia and later with the Los Angeles Lakers, says, "Kids got used to playing that. Kids do what's popular."

That's the short history of basketball. Then in 1987, the National Collegiate Athletic Association nationally standardized the three-point rule, what Newell calls the "biggest rule change since the elimination of the center jump."

Now there was a legislated encouragement to let fly. These were the immediate problems: players, not having spent their lives practicing from any distance, tossed bricks; coaches, alarmed by the prospect of anything but a safe shot and secretly pleased by the low percentage of their perimeter shooters, were reluctant to change.

"Look," a coach might say, pulling some statistics from his clipboard. "In 1986, NCAA basketball shot an all-time high of 47.7 percent on steady over the years from 43.3 percent in 1968. Then, with the three-point shot in effect, percentages dipped — fell off a cliff actually — to 46.4."

Besides this reliance on recent history, conservative coaches also

had the example of international basketball to trot forth. These foreign teams, they would say, had no athletic skills, couldn't jump, couldn't dunk a doughnut. And what happened to them when the mighty United States played them?

"The feeding is it's our game,"

rightfully, but now the opportunity to score three points (outside) is far greater," Olson says. "To get three inside, the chances are minuscule."

These were good times for a coach like Olson, who says he never had trouble with the game's outside shooters.

"I've personally never felt that a pressured 6-footer was better than an 18-foot open shot," he said. "Also, if you have your guards shooting, you have three potential rebounders. With a turnaround jumper, you've lost a third of your rebounding strength."

The only question: where were these shooters?

The example of the Olympics, where the outside shooters finally prevailed over a stone-cold shooting U.S. team, may galvanize the U.S. troops.

Selection might have been a problem, although Olympic coaches may not be as stodgy as some believe. Indiana's Bob Knight, the 1984 coach, finally took to the three-point shot when Steve Alford came along. More likely, there aren't many practiced shooters.

But that's changing, too, says Olson, who managed a 35-3 record last year, in no small measure thanks to Steve Kerr, a 37 percent shooter from the three-point line. Olson says the biggest impact on the college game is not the introduction of the three-point rule at the college level but at the high school level.

"You didn't used to see many kids who could make it," he says. "But I've noticed it now, traveling to various camps, where you see the premium placed on the ability to shoot the perimeter shot."

"I personally see a big difference in the concentration of players when you view kids on playgrounds or even shooting prior to practice. Now the emphasis is on whether you can hit the three-point, not make the dunk."

As these kids master the distance, coaches may be less and less reluctant to let them open up. A new coaching reality will demand it, Newell says.

"Some will still hold to that thing, get that ball inside," he says. "But some of those same coaches are going to find out that their defenses haven't adjusted and they aren't getting enough inside shots."

They'll be losing. That is the bottom line.

College coaches are looking at players a little differently. For that inside game to still go, you need a real threat at the perimeter. Now, you have to have accurate three-point shooters on each side so you can have lateral movement.

Pete Newell, former college coach.

says Raveling, an assistant on the last two U.S. Olympic teams.

And it was. The United States always won.

Yet there was math to contradict this point of view and, finally, the 1988 Olympics — when the Americans were beaten at their own game.

The reality, as Newell explains, is that the three-point shot that can be sunk 40 percent of the time is the same as a two-point shot that can be made 60 percent of the time.

"As a result, college coaches are looking at players a little differently," he says. "For that inside game to still go, you need a real threat at the perimeter. Now, you have to have accurate three-point shooters on each side so you can have lateral movement."

Certainly the rule has caused coaches to think. Lute Olson, the coach at the University of Arizona, says the thinking used to be that you could score three points more easily by penetration — the easy shot and the foul.

"Maybe they thought that

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- 8 Ariel, e.g. 9 Zone 44 Turn inside out 45 Soak Dial. 46 Term for a germ 47 Scot's cap 48 Notin' but a pound dog? 49 Nigerian native 50 Kind of bar 51 Alpine mountain group 52 Carbonade inst 53 Where the jet set may get wet 54 Actresses Wallace and Henderson 60 Twilight time 61 Friendly international understanding 62 Calms 63 Pharmacists' concerns

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BLONDIE. DAD, WE'RE TAKING OFF FOR A PARTY. MARK! I THINK YOU WORE GLASSES. DO, BUT I NEVER WEAR THEM TO PARTIES. BECAUSE YOU LOOK BETTER WITHOUT THEM.

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WIZARD of ID. NOISE POLLUTION IS BECOMING A VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM. THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WE CAN DO TO FIGHT IT! WE COULD KEEP THE KIDS IN SCHOOL ALL YEAR.

Solution to Previous Puzzle. ABA BETTE FEELS GULP ACHED AMAT OREL TRANS MITE GREYHOUND OILER MINSK ARLENE DEVON SORRY ALEUT OGRE REAP WINT ADINA BERD PATH LOVE LUNAR CAPRI INANE LEMONS NAOMI EXULT AGRONOMIC OTRO ALDEN NOVA ROAN PLATA SOAK ALLY HAYES NNE

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DOONESBURY. I RECALL ONE DAY IN ENGLISH... I RECALL ONE DAY IN ENGLISH... I RECALL ONE DAY IN ENGLISH...

REX MORGAN. AS THE GOVERNOR'S SON, A JURY WILL FEEL OBLIGED TO BE MORE RIGID IN THEIR EVALUATION OF YOUR GUILT OR INNOCENCE. IN OTHER WORDS, I'D BE PUTTING MY FATHER ON TRIAL WITH ME! LET'S JUST SAY THAT IT WOULD BE A HORRIBLE ORDEAL FOR PARENTS!

GARFIELD. TELL ME, GARFIELD, WOULD YOU SAY THIS MILK SHAKE IS HALF FULL OR HALF EMPTY? COMPLETELY EMPTY! CARE TO GET PHILOSOPHICAL ABOUT THOSE FRENCH FRIES?

صكزاجن الاصل

SPORTS

In Competition, Is Drug Use Inevitable?

By Michael Janofsky With Peter Alfano

NEW YORK — In the competitive world of professional and amateur sports, where the rewards are lucrative and victory is considered the only success, many athletes feel they are under increasing pressure to do whatever it takes to win.

For some, that means using performance-enhancing drugs like anabolic steroids, which are a practice...

Legal means of gaining an edge but also present the athletes with three troublesome questions:

• Is the use of steroids cheating? • Are the drugs being privately condoned by the very sports bodies that publicly condemn them?

• If steroids are potentially as harmful as medical scientists say, are they still worth the risk?

As they wrestle with their dilemma, athletes feel they are receiving mixed signals from the teams for which they compete.

Although steroids are banned by the International Olympic Committee, the National Football League and other sports bodies, the prevailing opinion is that these federations and leagues sometimes privately wink at users.

Some sports doctors, trainers and coaches are not educated to recognize steroid users, athletes say. But others ignore the presence of the drugs in the locker room.

"I don't think the coaches are looking for it, anyway," said a former NFL linebacker, who requested that his name not be used. "And you can't be the trainers' boss."

The former player, first began using steroids in high school. He played for a Pacific-10 Conference college, and appeared in four bowl games and an all-star game. Injuries limited his pro career to one season.

Using steroids became a natural part of his preparation, like strapping on shoulder pads and a helmet.

Once, before an NFL game, this player injected himself in the buttocks with steroids and missed the muscle. A painful abscess developed.

Fearing disclosure, he sought out the team doctor, who gave him some unexpected advice along with a prescription to heal the sore: "He told me, 'Next time, shoot yourself higher, closer to the hip.'"

Incidents like these make athletes feel that their team doctors, coaches and trainers, as well as the league officials, are hypocrites.

The athletes wonder why it is wrong to use steroids, which they believe enhance performance and give a sense of well being, when they are coerced by their teams into taking pain killers to mask injuries.

"When I worked with pro football years ago, I shot them up everywhere," said Dr. Robert Voyer, currently the chief medical officer of the U.S. Olympic Committee, referring to the common use of painkillers and other drugs that enable injured players to play.

"There were jars of amphetamines sitting on the training-room table. Doctors said it was O.K."

The New York Times' investigation has revealed that many athletes still use drugs because of peer pressure or a belief that opponents are using them.

Some athletes in team sports are branded as cowards or accused of not being team players if they refuse to take the pain killers.

This combination of factors has created a subculture of athletes who have weighed the risks and benefits of drug use, in systems that sometimes offer tacit approval, and have determined that it is worth it to supplement their training with chemicals.

"The system is saying: 'Do whatever it takes to win,'" said Bill Curry, football coach at the University of Alabama.

"It is saying, 'We'll make you rich, famous and put you on TV.' We are a quick-fix society that wants that rush, that medal, that national championship."

The former NFL linebacker agreed with Curry. Although a knee injury ended his career prematurely, his experiences reflect the choices an athlete must make. Now 26 years old, he feels that using steroids helped him achieve all his accomplishments.

"If I had it to do all over, I would use them so fast I wouldn't think about it twice," he said in a recent interview. "I got rings, watches, made all-conference. I made great friends. I made some money. I attained all the goals I had in life."

This former athlete feels no guilt, shame or remorse for using steroids because he never felt he was cheating.

He had always been trained to set goals and work hard, and by high school, he had found that steroids enhanced that training process. Besides, he said, no one ever told him it was wrong.

UN Body Backs Code on Drugs

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Sports ministers from some 70 nations approved an Olympics anti-doping charter at a United Nations-sponsored conference here Thursday.

The symbolic step toward government involvement in the sports-drug crackdown.

Canada initiated the document, which places responsibility for combating drug use on domestic sports authorities, governments and international sports federations.

The charter spells out very clearly the intentions of governments in all countries that are represented here in terms of their attempts to stamp out this enormous problem," said Len Derkach, minister of education in Manitoba and head of Canada's delegation.

The International Olympic Committee held a conference in Montreal last June that produced the charter. It was approved by the International Olympic Committee in Seoul.

Asked how long it would take before the charter will be implemented worldwide, Derkach said, "Even next year is too long."

The United States and the Soviet Union had previously signed a separate preliminary agreement on a joint random-testing program to eradicate drugs in sports.

"I never heard the word 'cheating' when I was using steroids," he said. "All of a sudden, people are calling Ben Johnson a cheater. Maybe a lot of guys 'cheated' to get gold medals."

Johnson is the Canadian sprinter who set a world record winning the 100-meter race at the Seoul Olympics, but was disqualified from the Games two days later, and stripped of his record and medal, for testing positive for an anabolic steroid.

Like Johnson, the former NFL linebacker saw steroids as a means of achieving his goal. They helped him succeed; in turn, they helped his teams win. And there are examples of this rationale at all levels of sports.

A doctor who works on drug-testing crews for the U.S. Olympic Committee and the National Collegiate Athletic Association said he was once assigned to supervise the tests of a Division I-A football team in California and could not complete his job.

"They hid a kid," the doctor said, referring to the coaching staff. "We were told to test everybody, but we couldn't find this one guy. We had to hang around an extra day and, finally, we found him in a dormitory room, where we finally got his urine sample. The coach yelled at me for trying to ruin his program."

How did the test turn out? "Positive for steroids," the doctor said.

Alabama's Curry recalled players approaching him in the early 1980s, when he was the coach at Georgia Tech, saying, "Coach, we have to do steroids to win."

All efforts to eliminate performance-enhancing drugs are likely to fail when the competitive nature of athletes will make them do almost anything to win, and to keep on winning.

Even those who do capture gold medals confront their athletic mortality quickly, their careers constantly threatened by injuries and younger opponents and teammates.

At the higher levels of sports, where differences in competitors' ability are measured in quarters of an inch and hundredths of a second, the pressure to succeed affects veterans and rookies alike.

After a successful college career at Georgia Tech, Curry faced an uneasy choice when he was drafted by the Green Bay Packers in 1965. He was only 220 pounds, small for an offensive lineman.

"I would have eaten dirt to play for the Packers," he recalled. "A friend told me, 'I have some great stuff for you.'"

The "stuff" turned out to be Dianabol, an anabolic steroid. Curry began to take it, and as his strength increased, so did his weight, to 240 pounds.

His father, a former champion weight lifter, noticed the sudden change in his body and said, "You look great." Then Curry showed him the bottle of Dianabol. "He knew what they were," Curry said. "He flushed them down the toilet."

Curry said he never took steroids again.

David Jenkins, a former British Olympic sprinter who is awaiting sentencing for his part in a steroid-trafficking ring, felt this is typical of a young athlete's thinking.



Mahres Trying for a Comeback

Phil and Steve Mahres, the 31-year-old American twins who are the most successful U.S. male skiers ever, have decided to turn pro after working in the clothing industry and dabbling in auto racing. They began the Pro Cup skiing circuit this week on the slopes in Utah after a four-year absence from the sport. The Mahres skied in three Olympics. Six years ago, above, the twins competed in Austria. You guessed it. Phil's wearing the goggles.

"Forces of society are so powerful that a youngster isn't interested in the longer-term view," he said. "It doesn't matter what the situation is. It didn't to me at 23. My only focus was to do well in the Olympics."

The lack of conclusive medical data that would confirm long-term health risks fits neatly into the rationale of a steroid user.

Despite athletes' beliefs to the contrary, doctors for years warned that anabolic steroids did little to enhance performance. Why then test for them in the Olympics?

They also said steroids might have harmful side effects and might contribute to other health problems. Now, doctors worry that they have eroded self-will too often.

Threats of punishment haven't done much to stop athletes' drug use, either.

Penalties vary according to sanctioning body, but are widely seen as too lenient.

"In sports, it has to come down to peer pressure," said John Powell, a discus thrower who competed for the United States in the Olympics.

"If there was a penalty that the team would be eliminated if one player were using drugs and other players knew the drug user, you can be sure the problem would be handled by bringing it to the attention of the coach, or with education or help."

"But when there is more money involved, like in professional sports, where a franchise is worth millions of dollars," he added, "those kinds of penalties are going to meet some opposition, obviously."

Widespread use of drugs among athletes should not be surprising, the experts add, because of the competitive nature of all of society.

"If there were drugs for investment bankers, journalists, teachers and scientists that made them more successful, they would use them, too," said Charles E. Yesalis, a professor of health and human development at Pennsylvania State University. "Why does anyone think that would be limited to an athlete?"

Yanks Sign Sax For \$4 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Writing off Willie Randolph, their second baseman of 13 years, the New York Yankees have snatched Steve Sax away from the Los Angeles Dodgers, reaching agreement with him on a three-year contract worth \$4 million.

The switch is probably the most significant player move since the Dodgers signed Kirk Gibson as a second-chance free agent in January.

Sax, the Dodgers' second baseman and leadoff hitter, notified his former team Wednesday afternoon that he was withdrawing his three-year, \$3.95 million proposal to them and was close to signing with another team.

His agents, Jerry Kapstein and Robert Teaff, then contacted the Yankees' general manager, and accepted a guaranteed package that is \$500,000 more than the Dodgers had offered.

The Yankees did not disclose financial details of the deal, but a source familiar with the negotiations told The New York Times that it called for \$300,000 in start-up payments, including a \$100,000 signing bonus, and salaries of \$1.1 million, \$900,000 and \$1.5 million.

The package totals \$50,000 more than Sax had asked from the Dodgers.

Sax said he was frustrated with the attitude taken by the Dodgers general manager, Fred Claire.

"There was a great difference in the negotiations as far as tone between Bob Quinn and Fred Claire," Sax said in an interview.

"The Yankees treated me as someone they greatly respected." As for Claire, "I felt he was aloof. I felt the tone of voice in which he spoke with me and looked at me really turned me off."

Dallas Green, the Yankees manager, said Sax is "just the kind of guy I believe a baseball player should be like. He's a hit-and-run guy, he plays team baseball, he knows how to win and has great work habits. With him and [Rickey Henderson] up front, I think that's going to be a great lineup."

Tommy Lasorda, the Dodgers manager, was shocked by Sax's departure. "Oh my God," he exclaimed.

"I'm sad to see that happen. We're losing a good man, a good ballplayer. He's been with me since the tail end of 1980. He's been a tremendous competitor; he plays hard."

The agreement with Sax leaves the Yankees without need for Randolph, who at age 34 is more than five years older than their new second baseman but who had been their second baseman since they acquired him from Pittsburgh before the 1976 season.

Randolph was one of 12 players granted second-look free agency by an arbitrator, George Nizich, as part of the remedy in the 1986 free-agent collusion case. The Yankees had offered him a two-year contract but also wanted him to agree to waive his right to veto trades.

In recent days, though, the Yankees left their talks with Randolph hanging while they pursued Sax as a free agent. They opted for Sax because Dallas Green, their new manager, preferred him over Randolph, who has been hampered by a series of injuries.

Despite his status as a free agent, Randolph remains the property of the Yankees. He has until Dec. 16 to decide if he wants to stay with them or be a free agent. The Yankees, however, have written him out of their plans, a club source said.

Sax, a career .282 hitter, batted .277 with a career-high 57 runs batted in this season and 42 stolen bases. (NYT, AP)

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference and Western Conference, listing teams like New York, Philadelphia, and Detroit with their records.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing basketball game results from Wednesday, including Philadelphia 101-97 Boston and New York 101-97 Detroit.

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

Table with columns for AFC and NFC, listing teams like NY Raiders, Pittsburgh, and Dallas with their records.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing football game results from Wednesday, including Cleveland 27-10 Baltimore and New York 27-10 Detroit.

SOCCER

UEFA CUP

Table listing soccer game results from the UEFA Cup, including Bayern Munich 1-0 Lazio.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Table listing English football league results, including Manchester United 1-0 Sheffield Wednesday.

TRANSITION

Table listing soccer game results from the Transition tournament, including New York 1-0 Philadelphia.

SCOREBOARD

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference and Western Conference, listing teams like NY Rangers, Pittsburgh, and Detroit with their records.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing hockey game results from Wednesday, including Philadelphia 4-1 Boston and New York 4-1 Detroit.

FOOTBALL

National Football League Leaders

Table listing NFL statistical leaders in categories like rushing yards, passing yards, and touchdowns.

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SIDELINES

Vikes 23, Lions 0

PONTIAC, Michigan (AP) — The Minnesota Vikings strengthened their playoff position as Alfred Anderson ran for two touchdowns and Chuck Nelson kicked three field goals in a 23-0 Thanksgiving Day romp over the Detroit Lions, who managed just 60 total yards offensively.

The Vikings, who have won five of their last six games and four straight, improved to 9-4 in the NFL Central and have the best record among conference teams that are not division leaders.

The Lions, who were bombed 44-17 by the Vikings in their first meeting Nov. 6, lost their first game under interim coach Wayne Fontes and fell to 3-10.

Kevin Rooney, the only voice of reason during all the Mike Tyson-Robin Givens-Bill Cayton-Doo King headlines, even though his honesty created the unfair possibility of his being replaced as the world heavyweight champion's trainer.

Steffi Graf, who was so dominant she made a tennis grand slam appear to be almost easy.

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Dwight Gooden, who stood up and took the New York Mets' rap for permitting the fourth-game, ninth-inning home run to Mike Scioscia that turned the National League pennant playoff toward the Dodgers.

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David Best and his National Collegiate Athletic Association investigators, who try to keep college sports as clean as possible in an environment littered with the trash of too many alleged educators whose primary concern is income from post-season games.

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Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who for all his sky hooks will also be remembered for the two free throws that helped the Los Angeles Lakers emerge as the first National Basketball Association team to repeat as champions in two decades.

And in a different sense, a different thank-you note to Ben Johnson, the disqualified Olympic sprinter, (or having awakened the world to the evils of steroids. His mistake not only might persuade thousands of athletes in all sports not to make the same mistake, but it might also provoke an added vigilance that will deter those who think they can't be caught.

VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

Thanks for Being Yourself

NEW YORK — Too often the soundbites are in the headlines. And on that one the good folks are taken for granted. But at Thanksgiving it is time to remember those who make sports' little corner of the world a better place to be. Those who deserve a thank-you note just for being themselves:

Orel Hershiser, who throughout the Dodgers' pressure cooker of the World Series and the National League pennant playoff projected a personality as pleasant as his sinker was nasty.

Kevin Rooney, the only voice of reason during all the Mike Tyson-Robin Givens-Bill Cayton-Doo King headlines, even though his honesty created the unfair possibility of his being replaced as the world heavyweight champion's trainer.

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Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring the brand name 'BLANCPAIN' and an image of a watch face. Text includes 'SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.' and 'PIISA OROLOGERIA'.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

OBSERVER

Does Bush Make Toast?

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — This is the time when media and politicians connive in the old President Buildup. The new president is suddenly discovered to possess virtues that must surely lead us into a new age.

house, he made the bed next morning. He walked down Pennsylvania Avenue.
If you lived in Washington and saw the walk and remembered the making of the toast and the ruined hopes of that bygone buildup, maybe you were a little skeptical about the Carriers walking down Pennsylvania Avenue.

And why not? As a Washingtonian, you knew how dreary it was to walk down Pennsylvania Avenue. Absolutely nothing in that sterile expanse to entertain the eye or brighten the spirit.

Nobody sensible ever walked down Pennsylvania Avenue. With all that tonnage of grim federal marble, it looked like a cemetery in Brooding and felt seven years long.

Maybe you felt a sneaky impulse to say, "Anybody who knows so little about Washington that he'll walk down Pennsylvania Avenue is going to have a grim stay at the White House."

Well, of course you didn't dare say that. Not because you were afraid the media buildup team would call you a shameful example of the un-American spirit created among card-carrying Washingtonians by living "inside the Beltway."

Then we discovered that walking down Pennsylvania Avenue was a cover for schemes to let Arabs cut off our gasoline and Iranian fanatics kidnap a whole embassy. And wasn't it great to get a new president whose power to make the media rave about White House glamour, class and elegance would stop the insolence of kidnapers, make America top-of-the-world-ma, and balance the budget?

Now it's Bush's turn. Though his time is still some weeks away, we can glimpse an outline of the coming buildup. What a gorgeous family guy! What a chooser of talent! Just last week the penultimate accolade was given his anointed White House chief of staff, John Sununu. Sununu "does not suffer from fads."

At this stage who dares point out that, if the line is true, Sununu is absurdly out of the job?

NEW YORK — The curious cartoon world of George Price has been known to intersect with reality. One of his recent cartoons in The New Yorker shows a geezerly George Price husband addressing his spindly George Price wife in their quaint George Price parlor. The ancient bubby is heading out the door in shorts and a T-shirt, issuing a bulletin: "I'll be on the porch, pushing ninety."

Art and Life in George Price's World

By Glenn Collins
NEW YORK — The curious cartoon world of George Price has been known to intersect with reality. One of his recent cartoons in The New Yorker shows a geezerly George Price husband addressing his spindly George Price wife in their quaint George Price parlor. The ancient bubby is heading out the door in shorts and a T-shirt, issuing a bulletin: "I'll be on the porch, pushing ninety."



The cartoonist George Price at 87, and at right his alter ego — sort of.



"I'll be on the porch, pushing ninety."

Price, who is 87, sat in the real world of George Price on a recent afternoon and answered the obvious question. "Unconsciously? I suppose it's me," he said of the gentleman in the cartoon. Price was seated in the dining room of his 1745 farmhouse in Tenafly, New Jersey, inhabiting a comfortable green leather chair that he has often sketched for his cartoons.

Price's neo-classical drawings have always offered an unsentimental, unparaphrasing view of their subjects, but in conversation he is a genial host, his dry wit punctuated by deadpan delivery. He has four grown children (his wife, Florence, was born in 1927, died in 1980).

His spiky white hair seems to have come directly from his sketchbook, and his oft-skeptical, off-merry blue eyes have witnessed the passing of his peers, the people who invented The New Yorker.

"Damn few beat me to The New Yorker — Thurber, Whitney Darrow — and every-older than me at The New Yorker dropped out long ago," he said.

Price recalled his friendships with such New Yorker avatars as Wolcott Gibbs and Katharine White, and spoke of lunches at the Algonquin with his artist friends on "look day," each Tuesday when new work would be offered up to the editors. His relationship with colleagues like the writer S.J. Perelman, though long-lived, was apparently eccentric. "My father invited him to dinner in 1938," Price's son Charles said, "and he came in 1972."

outlets for cartoonists has declined since the era when he contributed to Judge, Life, The Saturday Evening Post, Collier's and a dozen other magazines, though The New Yorker got to see his drawings first. He speaks generously about the work of contemporary cartoonists, but feels "their dramaticism leaves much to be desired; although so did mine, when they began using my drawings."

To New Yorker cartoonists of a younger generation, Price "is the senior member of the group, and he does us all honor," said Edward Koren, whose work Price likes, along with that of George Booth.

Lorenz, the magazine's art editor, said of Price that "the measure of his gift as an artist is that he transforms an idea into something unique, wholly his own."

"Only the best cartoonists create their own world," Lorenz said.

Price has found comic pay dirt in natural disasters like tornadoes and torrential floods, and has filled his drawings with a circus of odd characters, the antithesis of the sophisticated favored by another New Yorker cartoonist, Peter Arno. There are couch potatoes, nagging couples, skrimshanking in the battle of the sexes and Price's elderly scolds who sprout obscure whippers along with their whiskers.

Price began contributing spot drawings to The New Yorker in 1929, and in 1931 the editor Katharine White, "my real friend there," he said, asked him to try cartooning. His early work gave way to precise geometrical drawings filled with parlor clutter, household gadgetry and

denizens as befitting as Charles Addams's macabre cast of characters.

Koren tried to describe the Price style: "I love to look at his line quality and the structural organization of his peculiar spaces. His odd linear construction flattens the space. The edge of one chair will intersect with a baseboard of the floor behind, and pull the whole space into abstract configurations that accentuate the situation he's conveying. His drawing has the feeling of early first generation Cubism."

Price did live in Paris in 1927, and agreed he could have been influenced by Cubism — "unconsciously" — but said that his earliest artistic idol, and his first mentor, was the American watercolorist George (Pop) Hart, a neighbor in Cotesville, New Jersey, near the George Washington Bridge, where Price grew up.

Most of his original drawings have been sold to collectors; a good Price can fetch a good price these days, as much as \$4,000. "Now don't you go using the word priceless," he said to an inquirer.

"The people who found their way into my drawings are the early residents of Cotesville," he said of his birthplace. "I felt it was a good time to be born there, living in that town with those characters."

He has written that the town's population was "unfortunately loaded with oafs, nimble jacks and weirdos."

His father, a carpenter and cabinetmaker, built sets for many of the silent films made near the Palisades, and young George was an extra in crowd scenes. "The biggest part I ever had was a wrestling scene with Mary Miles Minter," he said. "She was playing a tomboy, and the director picked me out of a mob of kids. I was 9 or 10."

These days Price is drawing industriously in his spacious study under the gambrel roof of his Dutch Colonial house, after a brief period of inactivity following a recent illness. Scattered about are many of the artifacts that have inspired the hodgepodge in his cartoons — "my props," he says. These include overstuffed armchairs from the 1920s, a trombone, assorted clocks and a black Morris chair.

There is another cartoon in Price's new book that expresses his current state of mind. It is a drawing of two swans on a lake, and one is saying: "Thank you. You're aging gracefully yourself."

And how is he aging? "Fimmm," he said, looking at the drawing ruminatively. "Well — just as gracefully as they are."

PEOPLE

First Work by Morn Is a Big Hit in Brine
A packed house at the Tullia Monnaie in Brussels cheered first work by the American cartographer Mark Morn last night. The reaction quelled some of the public might reject Morn's dissonant Morn's successor who spent 27 years in Monnaie and is considered the father of modern Belgian art.

It has been called "The That Will Not Die, and it will made sure it would year, Kern Shuster's report Washington Post. Morn's metal carrying case was the Post's Style Section security guard, followed later by the author. Inside the column was wrapped ribbon. The attached note author read: "People like for this column." "People like, people have killed of the column — the Buchwald has insisted on every Thanksgiving for years. After its headline out of steam, the Post readers' and for three gotten dozens of letters, the French have a letter to the editor, as it is an article on both cultures, as in the world, may lay the honor," wrote Peter (Lyche Rochat) from Maryland. Fischer's ending headline: "Strike Dinde," among six pictures, which included Dinde Sans Merci, "Die Dinde," and "Dinde And while the column to go on and on into the night, after, the column retired. The headline talk turkey next year."

Jacques-Yves Cousteau French oceanographer, filmmaker, has been an Académie Française. Cousteau, 63, the American who pioneered dance movement in been invested as an ambassador of the Order of Empire for his contributions.

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TODAY'S REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on page 8

PERSONAL MESSAGES
ROUTE, THE PROBLEM SOLVED. Write to F. Salzer, 29 Baldwin Avenue, Eastbourne BN21 1UG, England.

OVER 200 YEARS OF CAREFUL BREEDING PRODUCED THIS CHAMPION
The fine lines of the thoroughbred denote an impeccable pedigree. Every once in a while, a truly great horse is born. A horse destined to become a supreme champion on the racetrack and to pass into legend. A Nijinsky or an Arkie, a Red Rum or a Shergar - superb animals who remain unchallenged in their lifetimes. But perfection does not come about by chance. Such a horse is the result of the careful breeding of the bluest of bloodlines that can be traced for generations. And from the day of its birth, the young horse will be lovingly nurtured and cared for, meticulously shaped into a champion. So it is with Hine X.O., the champion of fine cognacs, the choice of connoisseurs. Established in the heart of the Cognac region of France in 1763, the house of Hine has remained unwaveringly faithful to the standards of quality set down by its founder, Thomas Hine. Since the eighteenth century, every drop of Hine cognac has been lovingly nurtured under the watchful eye of one man, the cellarmaster, whose senses are his birthright and whose extraordinary talents can be traced back through six generations of the Hine family. Hine X.O. - a thoroughbred champion of maturity, delicacy and finesse. A cognac of incomparable quality, to be savoured with respect and infinite pleasure.

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AUTO SERVICES: LICENSE PLATES... AUTOS TAX FREE... TRANSCO... AVIATION... HEALTH/MEDICAL SERVICES
LEGAL SERVICES: U.S. DIVORCE IN 21 DAYS... THE DIPLOMAT... PAGE FOR ME CLASSIFIED
HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: LOW COST FLIGHTS... HOTELS... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

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HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
HOTELS: FRENCH VILLA SANGHIOVESE... ROMA HOTEL... ROMA - SCALE AL PANTANO... HOTEL PRINCEBERRY... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: IN THE HEART OF TUSCANY... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: ISLAND TANEL... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: KULM HOTEL ST. MORIS... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: THE BLANDFORD HOTEL... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: FOUR SEASONS HOTEL... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: SEA OF GALILEE... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: TIMELESS BEAUTY... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: NICE HOTEL LA MALMAISON... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: PARIS - FLORE MANSION... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: GREAT BRITAIN... HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL: PHILIPPINES